

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month.....\$.50
Per Month, Foreign......75
Per Year.....5.00
Per Year, Foreign.....6.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKER, —Attorney at Law and
Notary Public, P. O. box 754, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and
Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Ha-
waiian Islands.

LEWERS & COKE, —Robert Lewers, F.
J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke, —Importers and
dealers in lumber and building mate-
rials. Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE, —Wholesale and Retail Gro-
cer, 212 King St., Tel. 112. Family, plan-
tation and ships' stores supplied on short
notice. New goods by every steamer.
Orders from the other islands faithfully
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor-
ner Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co.,
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.

CARDINAL'S HATS FOR UNITED STATES

Gifts That Are Likely to Disap-
point France and
Austria.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A despatch to
the Herald from Rome says:

A very strained condition of feeling ex-
ists between the Austrian representative
of the Vatican and His Holiness. It con-
cerns coming distribution of Cardinal's
hats.

The Austrian Government has of late
been urging with much persistence that
the Archbishop of Prague should receive
the covered scarlet. The See of Prague
is considered by Austrians, for historical
and other reasons, to be of Premier rank
and has been held by a succession of
dignitaries of princely title. It is now
occupied by Baron Scribana.

The Pope, however, has just given a final
decision, which is negative, on the ground
that the Archbishop is too young.

Further, there are other disappoint-
ments in view. These will touch French
aspirations, as the number of Cardinal's
hats expected by the French will not be
granted.

This last decision is due to the growing
importance attached by His Holiness to
the increasing development of the Roman
Catholic faith in the United States, in
which country, in consequence, two new
appointments of Princes of the church
have been decided upon.

This appointment of two additional
American Cardinals may cause jealousy,
but it is only in accordance with the
amount of support which the Roman
Catholic church in the United States is
giving to the Holy See, as compared with
other nations. Commenting upon the
above, the Herald says:

"Gossip will be set going at a fast pace
by this announcement that two red hats
are to come to the United States. One
solution of the ecclesiastical friction that
has for years existed between the east and
the west, used to be that both Archbishops
of Corrigan and Ireland should be raised by
the sacred college and thus all rivalry
equalized, but a new factor has appeared
on the scene in the person of Archbishop
Chappelle, of New Orleans, the delegate
apostolic to Cuba, Porto Rico and the
Philippines.

"This is a most important office, and as
Mgr Chappelle seems to be meeting its
many requirements successfully, he will
no doubt receive the customary reward
on his successful diplomats. This would dis-
pose of one of the newly promised dig-
nities. Then who is to get the other?
Such a course would leave the old trouble
unsolved. Both Archbishop Corrigan and
Archbishop Ireland have been in Rome
this summer and both have received there
with the highest honors. Archbishop Cor-
rigan made a report to the Pope of his
despotic prosperity and progress in his di-
ocese of New York. But this point is
balanced by the high honors paid to
Archbishop Ireland in France and his un-
doubted reputation as a force for even in-
ternational weight. Another idea is the
recently mooted topic of a Cardinal de
Cueria, or resident in Rome for the
United States. He would be specially
charged to look after the affairs of the
church here. For this Mgr Martelli,
who will undoubtedly soon be made a Car-
dinal, has been spoken of, but it is not
thought he would do, because he is really
an Italian and not an American, though
so long resident here."

THE BOER WAR.

Steyn and De Wet Baiding and
Brand Defeated.

MASERU, Basutoland, Wednesday,
Nov. 21.—Natives report that former
President Steyn and General De Wet,
with a thousand men, traversed the
British lines between Alexandria and
Wardingham's store and attacked a
British post, subsequently retiring by
the road to Dewetsdorp in the Orange
River country.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Nov. 22.—The
Boers under Brand, were defeated No-
vember 18th at Baderspan with heavy
losses, the Lancers charging through
the Boer line, doing deadly damage, as
a number of riderless horses demon-
strated Brand himself was wounded.
The British casualties were not serious.

VENGEANCE DEMANDED

Germany Wants the
Officials' Heads.

UNITED STATES OPPOSED

McKinley Against Policy of Blood-
shed--Status of the Ne-
gotiations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—According to
a special from Washington to the Her-
ald, Minister Conger's dispatch to Sec-
retary Hay asserting his belief that the
punishment of Chinese leaders imposed
by the decree issued by the Chinese
Government is not adequate, is op-
posed to the opinion held by the Pres-
ident and the Secretary of State.

Another important development in
the situation is that Germany has pro-
posed that, as a condition to continu-
ing the negotiations, China be com-
pelled to execute the eleven princes
and officials alleged to be responsible
for the Chinese outrages. This condi-
tion is very distasteful to the admin-
istration, which is expected to take
steps to secure its modification.

Mr. Conger's message was in re-
sponse to an inquiry from Secretary
Hay, sent immediately after the pre-
sentation of the decree to this Gov-
ernment by Mr. Wu. The Secretary
cabled that the United States did not
intend to pursue a policy of vengeance,
but stated that because of Mr. Conger's
experience the President necessarily
left in his hands the determination of
whether the punishments imposed were
adequate. Secretary Hay also urged
him to take into full consideration the
attitude of the Chinese and the ability
of the Imperial Government to carry
out more severe sentences.

It is evident to the officials that the
siege through which Mr. Conger and
other ministers went last summer has
angered them against the Chinese and
caused them to be foremost in demand-
ing blood expiation. In the hope of de-
terring Mr. Conger from any ideas of

vengeance Mr. W. W. Rockhill was
sent to Peking as his adviser. It is an
open secret that the authorities would
have preferred the reference of the ne-
gotiations to a commission, formed of
commissioners, three in number, ap-
pointed by each power, but this plan
failed of accomplishment.

The proposal of Germany that the
continuance of negotiations depends
upon the execution of the princes and
officials thought responsible for the
outrages is another form of the propo-
sition submitted to the Washington
Government several weeks ago by Bar-
on von Sternberg, the German charge
d'affaires. Germany proposed at that
time that as a condition precedent to
negotiations the Chinese Government
be compelled to surrender the "first
and real perpetrators of the crimes
committed against international law."

The response of the United States
was that it could not join in a demand
of this character, that China should
be afforded an opportunity to punish
the criminals, and that provision for
their punishment should be made in
the negotiations for final settlement.

The President is considering the new
German proposal and he will probably
decline to agree to it suggesting some
modification that may lead to a satis-
factory solution.

An official said that as some of those
condemned by the ministers are power-
ful princes and officials controlling Chi-
nese forces, it is plain that unless the
Imperial Government, desirous of car-
rying out the ultimatum of the foreign
representatives, is able to arrest the
culprits quickly they are likely to com-
bine in their own defense. The possi-
bility is suggested that they might kill
the Emperor. Such an act would be a
signal for an anti-foreign outbreak all
over China and would have conse-
quences which the authorities hesitate
to contemplate.

SHOWING THE FRENCH FLAG.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The admiral in
command of the French fleet in Chi-
nese waters cables that, he has divided
his vessels into three squadrons, in ac-
cordance with instructions to make the
best showing of the French flag. The
first squadron will be stationed in the
Gulf of Pechili, which will be the base
of operations, with a vessel at Naga-
saki and another at Che-foo. The sec-
ond and third squadrons will be station-
ed at Shanghai, its duty being the surveil-
lance of the Yang-tse-kiang and its
contiguous islands and the coast as far
as Foo Chow. The third squadron will
cover the coast from Foo Chow to the
Tonquin frontier.

Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft, according
to last advices, was the guest of a
former schoolmate, Mrs. E. W. Fox, at
Clayton, New Mexico.

WHAT OF THE CZAR?

His Death Rumored In
Paris.

RUSSIA DEEPLY STIRRED

Rumors of Poisoning Add to the
Suppressed Excitement in the
Great Empire.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22, 2 30 P. M.—
(Special Bulletin)—A private telegram
from Paris makes the assertion that
the Czar is dead. There is no con-
firmation from any other source.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—Alarm
is growing over the Czar's condition.
Notwithstanding the bulletins of favor-
able character sent out from Lavidia,
it is believed here that the patient is
in the gravest danger. Russia has be-
come deeply religious and prayers are
being offered up daily from the various
churches in all the large cities of the
Empire for the Czar's recovery.

The Czarowitch, Grand Duke Mi-
chael, the Czar's brother, has arrived
at Gatzema, near here, from Copenha-
gen, and it is possible he may under-
take to advise the heads of depart-
ments who, so far during the Czar's
illness, have been acting independ-
ently. The last bulletin from Lavidia
says:

"The Czar's temperature at 9 last
evening was 102.6, pulse 76. He slept
but little during the night, but no dis-
turbance cause.

"His Majesty's general condition is
satisfactory. Temperature this morn-
ing, 100.8; pulse 70."

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The anxiety con-
cerning the condition of the Czar is not
allayed but rather aggravated by the
conflicting reports of its nature and
causes that come from St. Petersburg
and Lavidia. While there is a general
agreement in calling the disease ty-
phoid fever, and have been taken
to contradict it, it is not con-
vinced by the

in the bulletins and are disposed to re-
gard typhoid fever as a convenient
name for a disease that may proceed
from any one of a hundred different
causes.

It is the persistent rumors of poison
and vague allusions to weakened heart
action in the bulletins that causes doubt
and misgiving. The Russian rule has
sometimes been characterized as a
despotism tempered by assassination,
and people in the present crisis are
talking suggestively of that gloomy
and ominous maxim. Three distinct
kinds of poisons have been mentioned
as the cause of the Czar's illness. One
said it was tainted milk. Another that
the cause was bad fish and the third
plainly said that nihilists in the Czar's
household had been administering to
him some form of slow poison in his
daily food and that this had been kept
up for some time. It is difficult to
believe that in a royal household tainted
food of any sort could pass the in-
spection and reach the Czar's table. It
is this doubt that makes people shake
their heads. The modern scientific
poisoner can work as effectively and
more secretly than any of the Borgias
if he is in a position to put milk or fish
poisons in the daily food of the in-
tended victim.

It is these unexplained facts, coupled
with the grave doubts as to the suc-
cession and the danger to the peace of
Europe in case of the Czar's death, that
are causing so much anxiety and doubt
in the European capitals.

TO REDUCE REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee
Will Present a Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Re-
publican members of the Ways and
Means Committee today decided to
present the bill for the reduction of the
revenue to the full committee Satur-
day, December 1st, at 10 o'clock. The
bill, however, probably will be prepared
some time before that. Commissioner
Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bu-
reau was before the committee some
time today giving information con-
cerning the effect of the reduction of
certain schedules and also as to the
amount of revenue raised by portions
of the present law which it is proposed
to reduce.

The committee has agreed on a
number of schedules to be reduced,
while on others there is a disagree-
ment. It is probable that sub-
committees will soon be appointed to make
a final draft of the measure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Sugar—Raw,
firm, fair, refining, 3½c; centrifugal 95
test, 4½c; molasses, sugar, 1 c. R.
finest, 1 ad, crushed, 6
560c

DEATH ON THE STORM

Many Victims in the
South.

COLORADO CATCHES IT

California Also Has a Violent Gale
Which Almost Becomes a
Hurricane.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20.—It is
feared that the loss of life caused by
a cyclone that passed through middle
Tennessee tonight will be very heavy.
Telegraphic and telephonic connections
and railroad traffic are paralyzed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Advises
received tonight from the storm-swept
sections of Mississippi, Arkansas and
Tennessee indicate that the loss of life
and damage to property is far greater
than at first reported. The difficulties
in the way of securing information
from the devastated sections are al-
most insurmountable. The places af-
fected are remote and isolated and at
the best they are not well equipped
with means of communication, and the
storm which last evening carried de-
vastation across the country at the
same time swept away the wires, so
that the telephone and telegraph wires
alike were swept out of service. De-
pendence has necessarily been placed
in railroad men and travelers coming
from affected parts.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—From
advises received here via courier or by
telephone, the following tabulated list
of victims is obtained:

	Killed.	Injured.
Columbia, Tenn.....	40	25
Lagrange, Tenn.....	10	6
Laverne, Tenn.....	2	20
Thompson, Tenn.....	1	0
Nolansville, Tenn.....	2	12
Love Station, Tenn.....	2	1
Tunica, Miss.....	5	0
Lula, Miss.....	4	0
Bernardo, Miss.....	2	0
Batesville, Miss.....	2	8
Bosley's Store, Tenn.....	3	0
Franklin, Tenn.....	0	0
Morro, Tenn.....	1	2
Totals.....	74	74

IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Califor-
nia was isolated from the world yester-
day morning for a few hours. Dur-
ing the preceding night the storm
wrenched telephone and telegraph poles
from their settings and snapped wires
as though they were threads.

"Our wires were never in worse
shape," said the manager of the West-
ern Union yesterday morning. "The
lines in Alameda county were in the
worst shape. For two hundred yards
across Goat Island every one of the
wires were flat on the ground."

"Communication with Eastern and
Sound cities was also interrupted and
until noon we were able to get little
business through."

"We were unusually fortunate" said
Superintendent Storror of the Postal
Company. "All our wires but a few
worked through the night."

Half the telephones in San Francisco
were out of order yesterday morning.
In two or three places poles carrying
scores of trunk lines were thrown down
and thousands of 'phones immediately
became useless.

At noon on Tuesday the telephone
company had 250,000 miles of wire in per-
fect working order in California. At 6
o'clock yesterday morning, with the ex-
ception of a few local 'phones, this en-
tire system was disabled.

The most serious trouble in San
Francisco was experienced at the foot
of Seventh street. At this point ten
poles carrying eighty copper wires,
were blown down and the service com-
pletely stopped.

The storm played havoc with the
wires of the Southern Pacific, and line-
men have been out in force in this
state and Nevada repairing the dam-
age. For several hours Tuesday night
the train dispatcher's office at the Oak-
land mole was without a wire. The
main office at Market and Montgomery
streets in this city found all of its main
wires out of order yesterday and was
unable to reach Ogden, Sacramento,
Fresno, Portland, Los Angeles, San
Luis Obispo and other central points.

HAVOC AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 22.—
The windstorm which swept over the
Pikes Peak region yesterday and last
night was the worst experienced in this
State. It lasted sixteen hours. The period
of greatest intensity was from 2 p. m. to
8 p. m. There was no loss of life. The
damage is estimated at \$75,000. The tele-
phone and telegraph companies sustained
heavy losses.

The greatest velocity attained by the
wind was about 8 o'clock last evening
when eighty miles an hour was reported
by the weather bureau at Colorado Col-
lege. At that hour the Durkee building
and the El Paso bank block in the center of
the business section were partially dem-
olished, causing a loss of \$20,000. Many
small residences on the outskirts were
demolished.

The storm subsided about daybreak and
calm and warm weather prevails today.
The business section presents a dismantled
aspect and all business is suspended for
the day. The public schools were able



PRESIDENT AND MRS. KRUEGER.

every other sound inaudible. When the cheering subsided Dr. Leyds presented Mr.
Krueger to the French committee.

The sun was then shining down on Mr. Krueger and he held up his hat to shade
his eyes from the glare. As he stood in this attitude his head slightly bowed, with
his hair brushed back, he was an unutterably pathetic figure, which at once won
the sympathy and reverence of every person present.

Hats were doffed until the speeches ended, and Mr. Krueger was conducted to
his carriage.

WHAT KRUEGER SAID IN FULL.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—Following is the text of Mr. Krueger's speech on land-
ing.

"I thank the President of the Marseille committee and the President of the
Central Committee of the Independence of the Boers for their welcome. I thank all
this population assembled in great concourse to greet me, for although I wear
mourning for the misfortunes of my country, and although I have not come to seek
festivities, still I nevertheless accept with all my heart these acclamations for
I know they are dictated to you by the emotions which are inspired in you by
our trials and by your sympathy for our cause which is that of the liberty
which awakened you. I am truly proud and happy at having chosen as my point
of landing a port in France, to set foot on free soil and to be received by you as a
free man. But my first duty is to thank your government for all the tokens of
interest that again only recently it was pleased to give me.

I believe the English had they been better informed would never have con-
sented to this war, and since the expedition of Jameson, who wished to seize the two
republics, without the necessity of firing a rifle shot, I have never ceased to de-
mand a tribunal of arbitration which up to now has always been refused.

"The war waged on us in the two republics has reached the last limits of
barbarism. During my life I have had to fight many times the savages of the
tribes of Africa, but the barbarians we have to fight now are worse than the
others. They even urge the Kaffirs against us. They burn the farms we worked
so hard to construct, and they drive out our women and children whose brothers
and husbands have been killed or taken prisoner leaving them unprotected, roof-
less and often without bread to eat. But whatever they may do we will never
surrender. We will fight to the end. Our greatest imperishable confidence reposes
in the Eternal, in our God. We know our cause is just and if the justice of men
belongs the future will never abandon us.

I assure you that if the Transvaal and the Orange Free State must lose their

(Continued on Page 5.)

(Continued on Page 5.)

SAN FRANCISCO SENDS A LEPER HERE

(From Wednesday's Daily)

George Pratt, who says he is a leper and who was landed here from the China yesterday, declares that the San Francisco Board of Health told him to come here. He says that Dr. O'Brien and Morrissey of the San Francisco Board, in every way encouraged his leaving for Hawaii. For weeks the ADVERTISER has warned Hawaii against just this thing. There seems a determined effort on the part of the Mainland authorities to make this the dumping ground for their lepers. The people of Hawaii must vigorously resist this movement or before they think, this country will be saddled with more of that class of unfortunates, the existence of which has already brought us unenviable notoriety. No time must be lost.

THE van of the threatened invasion of Mainland lepers is here. George Pratt, a native of the United States, landed in Honolulu yesterday from the steamship China and states his intentions of staying in Hawaii.

He says that though born a leper, he has cured himself and that his one desire in life is to heal the afflicted on Molokai. He is willing to live there always if he can try his medicine on the colonists.

The steamship authorities knew nothing of Pratt's presence aboard the China as though his feet and hands are maimed by the disease, his face

gives little indication of its presence to the casual observer. The news of Pratt's having come here was first made known to anyone in Honolulu when he called on George W. Smith, a member of the Board of Health, yesterday.

After going from Smith's store to the Board of Health and back again, Pratt was taken into custody by the High Sheriff and is now at the Kalihaleper receiving station under the care of the Board of Health awaiting examination today.

Pratt says that he was advised to come here by the Board of Health of San Francisco, that he informed that body he was a leper and that Dr. O'Brien, executive officer, and the other doctors told him this was just the place for him.

The Board of Health of Hawaii met yesterday afternoon to consider the case and after discussion with Federal Physician Carmichael determined to have Pratt carefully examined this morning.

If declared a leper still he will be confined until the China returns from the Orient, when he will be sent back to California.

George W. Smith of the drug firm of Benson & Smith was in his office yesterday afternoon when Pratt sauntered in after depositing his baggage on the sidewalk and asked if Smith was the health officer. Smith said he was a member of the Board of Health.

"Well that's just as good," said Pratt. "I'm a leper and I've come from San Francisco to help the lepers at Molokai. My disease is not contagious and I have medicine in my grip which will

do wonders for the Molokai lepers. It has for me."

Smith replied that the Board of Health had its own doctors at Molokai and that if Pratt went there he could never get away. He asked him to return at once to San Francisco. Pratt seemed discouraged and finally at Smith's direction went to the office of Executive Officer Pratt of the Board of Health. Smith telephoned to Sheriff Brown the leper's call.

To Dr. Pratt Leper Pratt said what he did to Smith. When the man returned to Smith's store to get his baggage he was taken into custody by a policeman sent there for that purpose. The members of the Board of Health were immediately notified and a special meeting called for the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The man was taken to the board's rooms before then and was inspected by the members and a number of doctors. To these and to the ADVERTISER he said, "My name is George Pratt. I am 40 years old and was born in Louisiana. My mother died of leprosy. The disease showed on me when I was 6 years old. I have never been confined or segregated on its account. I have followed my trade of stationary engineer all over the United States. For the last two years I have been working in San Francisco. I have read of the Molokai settlement and as I was cured in Louisiana by the use of certain medicines I made up my mind to come here and help others. I went to the Board of Health in San Francisco and talked with Health Officer O'Brien and Dr. Morrissey and others. They said I would do well to go here. I bought

a ticket at the general office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on Market Street. On the steamship I did not keep out of sight particularly and I talked freely with the steerage passengers. I made no concealment of my disease and I went at once to see the health officer. I have three boxes of medicine and all I want is a chance to try it. If I have to stay on Molokai, I will live, well and good."

Pratt's hands and feet are fearfully maimed by the amputation of several of his fingers and most of his toes but the wounds are all healed and he is robust and strong. Dr. Emerson, who examined Pratt, said he noted an absorption of several bones of the fingers and a brown patch on the left arm. The nose was also affected and several other portions of the body were marked suspiciously.

When the Board of Health met Dr. Carmichael and Dr. Ames, Federal physicians and Dr. Beach of the China were present besides Members Dole, Smith, Winston and Cooper.

Chairman Smith at the outset explained how the matter came to his attention through Pratt's visit.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Leper Settlement said that Pratt had informed him that he started for Hawaii with the approval of the San Francisco Board of Health.

Attorney General Dole, a member of the board, remarked that while he was not prepared to state the Territorial law in the case, he believed it the duty of the Territory to oppose in every way the man's remaining here.

"I think," said the Attorney General, "from my conversation with the man

that he will return to San Francisco without being compelled to. I do not blame the Federal quarantine officials for Pratt's entry. But it is a fact that he escaped their vision. We should hold Pratt and send him back as soon as possible if he will go willingly. Otherwise I think the United States officials should communicate with the Treasury Department in Washington and secure a remedy for us."

E. C. Winston, a member of the board, asked if the doctor on the China had discovered Pratt's condition on the trip down.

Dr. Beach, the China's physician, who was present, spoke for himself and said he saw the man on the trip but did not notice anything out of the ordinary with him except that he was a cripple.

Dr. Carmichael said that he was willing to have the man detained at the quarantine station at the board's pleasure.

After some discussion as to the best way to proceed it was agreed to remove Pratt at once to the Kalihaleper station and there have him examined this morning by the board appointed for that purpose, consisting of five physicians and also have Bacteriologist Hoffmann make a microscopic examination.

Dr. Carmichael said he would be willing to take the board's findings in the matter and if Pratt was declared a leper to send him to San Francisco when the China returns.

Pratt willingly went to Kalihaleper with Superintendent Reynolds, carefully looking after his boxes of medicines, the while.

SHOULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO A COLLEGE SAYS SMITH

SHALL Punahou become a college institution? This is the question which the president and trustees of the famous island institution of learning put to the alumni of Punahou last evening. The alumni was called to attend a quarterly meeting but few responded to the invitation.

The chief interest of the meeting lay in an address by President Arthur Maxson Smith upon the present conditions of the school and its future. He has made a study of the future of the school and has become thoroughly imbued with the idea of transforming Punahou into a college for the study of the highest branches of learning and a worthy competitor of many of the famous colleges in the States.

The climate, the record of the institution in the past decades, its holdings of property and above all the artistic grouping of appropriate buildings are all conducive to the establishment of a college in the Hawaiian Islands which the president firmly believes will have among its students young men and women from all parts of the United States, even, as he says, many of the colleges in the Southern States are in reality supported by the students who come from the North.

The young people want a change of climate and they go to the South. Such a condition will prevail if there is established in the Hawaiian Islands a college which would have attractive features.

President Smith, speaking for the trustees, believes that within a short time plans will be laid for the establishment of a magnificent college seat at Punahou, equipped with a capable faculty, artistic and appropriate buildings and a course of study which will make it a growing success.

With the Christian foundation such as the proposed college would have, it would be sure to attain the ends sought for—excellence of moral, intellectual and physical training, says Smith.

As to the present plans of the school the president said that these must be considered with the future proposed. The present school accommodations are limited and there is not enough room. The students are in cramped quarters. But he would not have the trustees erect a small building on some excellent spot in order to meet the present requirements and spoil plans for an artistic laying out of the grounds. This would be false economy.

Punahou Preparatory, which is now occupying a building on Beretania street, next to Queen Liliuokalani, is to be transferred to Punahou. President Smith approves the plan to turn Paiahi Hall, the beautiful stone building, now used by the college over to the preparatory course. This would give it ample accommodations and the pupils would have environments which would assist them in their studies. The present surroundings are not fit to assist them.

This would devolve upon the trustees the necessity of erecting a commodious, artistic building for many departments of collegiate work—meeting present requirements and answering for the purposes of a college building in the future and which would ultimately be properly styled the Historical Building.

The present needs of the school he sums up as follows: Gymnasium, Manual Training building, Kindergarten, History building, President's house.

President Smith was somewhat modest in mentioning the latter requirement but he called the attention of the alumni to its great necessity. All other schools have their presidents such accommodations and he believed that the trustees would do the same for its chief educator.

LAXITY OF STUDY

He went into conditions as he found them among the students when he first took hold of the school. He said he

found a laxity in the matter of study which was not to his liking. The physical development was a surprise to him and in the matter of athletics he discovered that the young men were up to a standard which compared favorably with schools in the States.

The meeting was opened last evening by A. F. Judd, president of the Punahou Alumni, with a few reminiscences of the organization of the association. It was under Prof. Alexander's presidency at Punahou that the first alumni meeting took place. The prime mover in its organization was Father Damon. There had been grievous lapses in the life of the association—not always to its credit. A month since the present officers met and decided that the time was ripe for a consolidation of the alumni work that would count for something in the development of their alma mater. To this end the quarterly meetings were decided upon.

Miss Mary Widdfield, the alumni secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting held in June, 1900. At that time the consideration of a Memorial building was had and it was also recommended that a bronze tablet be set into the building at the main entrance with the names of the early missionaries emblazoned thereon to commemorate the great work performed by them in the establishment of Christian learning and worship in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Judd then introduced President Smith, who began his address by touching upon the esprit de corps which had manifested itself to him upon his arrival. He spoke in part as follows:

"I have been requested to speak particularly with reference to the plans outlined by the trustees for the future. Before doing that I would like to say something of the inner workings of Oahu College. What I say may seem uncomplimentary to the students but I trust it will have a good effect. When the school opened last September there seemed to be quite a spirit of laxity and insincerity among the students. Probably it was because the teachers were new and may have felt doubtful as to the lines upon which they must proceed and feeling something of the newness of the situation, I think, perhaps, the spirit of insincerity may have taken hold of a great number of them. Perhaps some of them had an erroneous idea of the meaning of the word 'honor.' I presume in all schools there is always a little insincerity. But one thing has been accomplished by the students and faculty which has improved the tone of the school 100 per cent. I noticed at the beginning of the term that despite the ill-effects of the climate the boys were physically active and enjoyed and played football as well as students anywhere else. I have not seen them in football, in the swimming pool and never saw finer specimens of physical young manhood.

IMPROVED STANDARD

I believe the climate is good and develops them and creates vigor. I began to wonder why some vigor could not be put into their studies. After talking the matter over with the faculty we finally drew up some resolutions which called for an athletic resolution of athletic conditions and raised the standard of scholarship. This has made the athletic sports easy of attainment and helped out in the studies. The present standard of scholarship is most gratifying and a decided source of honor to the school has been secured.

I think it would be difficult to find another school in the United States where the moral and intellectual life of the students is better than here. Some one once said to me: 'You would have a great many more students if you would have different classes for the study of different subjects. The school

gives little indication of its presence to the casual observer. The news of Pratt's having come here was first made known to anyone in Honolulu when he called on George W. Smith, a member of the Board of Health, yesterday.

Hawaiians, but I have found from the records that among our very best students were the Hawaiians. The total number of students is 98, divided as follows: English and American, 59; Hawaiian-English, or American (part Hawaiian), 12; Chinese-Hawaiian, 6; German-American, 2; Chinese, 10; Portuguese, 4; pure Hawaiian, 1; all others, 4.

INTELLECTUAL TONE HIGH.

"So far as the intellectual quality of the students is concerned I think it would be impossible to find where the race line could be drawn. I trust that this impression which I have of the students may be set forth to the public through you in the proper light. I am very sorry to hear that simply because we have a mixed constituency here that the intellectual tone of the school is low. That is not true.

"Our plans for the future are not definite. We have adopted a general policy. One is looking to development into a full-fledged college. A lady whom I met in Chicago who was a graduate of Punahou, told me that Punahou will never be a college, that it was practically a senseless idea.

"I say this community needs a college. It must come. In the correspondence I had with the trustees I became convinced that the trustees had taken very definite steps in the matter, and that they were looking forward to a college course. I came here really prejudiced with the idea of making a college course as soon as our college equipment should arrive. A study of the conditions in these Islands does not throw a great deal of light upon these questions as viewed in comparison with the conditions elsewhere. You have elements in your life here that cannot be duplicated in any other place in the United States.

TERRITORY NEEDS COLLEGE.

"It has seemed to me on the whole that this Territory should have a college and that a college must be established very soon. We had a little experiment in chapel this morning that has convinced me that we need the influence and leadership and elevating power in this community gained through a Christian college. I made out slips on which were two questions:

"1. Do you plan to go to college?" "2. If Oahu had sufficient buildings and equipment and teachers to offer a complete college course would you take your college course here?"

"I requested them not to feel under obligations to the school or teachers or their families in framing their answers. There were 81 students who handed in answers. Nineteen wrote 'no' after the first question; 19 answered they had planned to go to college elsewhere; 41 answered 'yes' to the second question. Of these who answered 'yes' I intended going away to college were Americans, 1 Chinese-Hawaiian, 1 Portuguese. These figures are interesting when we study the individual. Some of the best students plan to stay here if a college course is offered. The students who had not planned to go to college did not do so because there was no collegiate course here.

WOULD DRAW FROM STATES.

"The only way students here can rise to the intellectual levels of those who attend colleges in the east is to have such an institution established here. At least twenty-five per cent of all scholars in the schools of Hawaii would come to this college. It seems to me inevitable that with a college here we would draw many students from the States. There are colleges in the south which are almost entirely supported by students from the north. They must have a change of climate. If we had a college here in this climate we would have numbers of students from every part of the United States.

DEFINITE FUTURE PLANS.

"Do we plan definitely for a college? Yes.

Do we plan for it next year or the year after? That is a question I cannot answer. The question of the moral and intellectual life of the community is a continuous one. The first place we plan some new buildings. We shall see the need for new buildings, not only from a practical but from an artistic point of view. We must have more room. We are impressed with the absolute necessity for new quarters. From every point of view the physical equipment of the Preparatory is very poor. I shall stand for new quarters for the Preparatory or for a new building to accommodate the school together. The school

building and equipment mean much to the child and the surroundings at the present Preparatory are not of the best.

"We have planned to put up new buildings on the campus. We must concentrate our entire school equipment rather than have it divided. It is thought next year to put the Preparatory in Paiahi Hall and thus put the trustees into a fixed plan for the erection of a large number of fine buildings for the regular college course."

NEED OF AN EXPERT.

"There should be an expert appointed to examine the grounds of the college—study them, and map them out for an artistic arrangement of collegiate buildings. He should arrange to have them flexible enough to be added to for the next half century. I would say build first in the campus between Rocky Hill and Manoa Road, and make plans for a college or university that will be adhered to in the future. For artistic effect the grounds should be studied with care. To put up a stone building here, a brick one there, and again a wooden one for immediate needs, would be false economy.

"I do not wish to say anything about Paiahi Hall, which will be thought to reflect on anyone. It is a beautiful building, but inadequate for collegiate needs. There is too much hall space and not enough devoted to seating capacity. I would suggest that for the new buildings there should be a commodious college building called the historical building, gymnasium, manual training building."

The need of a president's house was touched upon modestly, and he hoped the trustees would provide a suitable house for the president and his family. He spoke not alone for himself, but for others who may succeed him.

At the opening of the meeting Professor Ballessey rendered a difficult organ selection and was roundly applauded. Miss Woods, the violinist and musical director of the college, at the conclusion of President Smith's address, played a beautiful selection upon the violin, accompanied by Professor Ballessey on the piano. After a few remarks by Dr. Emerson, the meeting was adjourned.

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done.

Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narrative of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists, sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Maunaloa Seminary.

(Special Correspondence) WALLA KUI, Maui, November 24. Today the new Maunaloa Seminary at Sunny-side, Maui, will be formally opened. Exercises which will begin at 10 a. m. will be terminated by a luau at noon. A large number of guests are expected. The school has been in session some two weeks now and has its full quota of 100 girls.

HIS DEATH IS A DARK MYSTERY

Skeleton of a Chinese Found off Nuuanu Road Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A ghastly discovery by school children yesterday in the hau bushes near Forester Moore's residence in Nuuanu Valley has developed a mystery which the police are investigating. The skeleton of a male Chinese was seen by several children who reported the fact at once to Ellen Moore, who telephoned to Captain Pratt of the Waterworks Department. The Attorney-General was communicated with and he in turn addressed a letter to the High Sheriff. After the story had gone its official rounds, High Sheriff Brown impelled the following coroner's jury: C. H. Norton, William Holt, W. Savidge, Chas. Phillips, William Blaisdell and H. Crabbe, and drove them in a wagonette to the place indicated in the Attorney-General's letter.

The High Sheriff and the jury were directed to a portion of the road above Reservoir No. 2 and above the Pali saloon, to a bend in the road where a little waterfall descended almost into the road. The party was led directly back of the waterfall for a distance of about 100 yards. Underneath the hau bushes a fearful sight met the gaze of the party. There lay a figure wrapped in rotting clothes. A cursory examination disclosed the fact that no flesh adhered to the bones. The skull was exposed directly to the air and was discolored somewhat. The jaw bone had fallen away. The man had been dressed in a neat black sack coat.

A hat of Hawaiian manufacture made of cocoonat leaves and covered with a piece of gauze lay about two feet away from the body, almost as if before death the hat had been removed from the head and laid upon the ground. The shoes were well made and had elastic sides. A measurement of the trousers at the waist showed thirty inches, indicating that the man was small. Near by the head was found a mass of black hair about 12 inches long, to which was attached a cloth braid such as is used by Chinese. This was conclusive evidence that the man was a Chinese. In one of the pockets was found a hair braiding string. The skeleton was entirely dearticulated. The remains were brought to town and the skull now reposes in the Deputy Sheriff's office. No marks of violence could be found and the skull had not been fractured. The jury searched diligently about the skeleton to discover vials, tin or paper boxes, or weapons, but none was found.

Police surgeon stated that the man had in his opinion died some eight or nine months ago. The question has arisen from this whether the man was murdered or whether he died of plague. There is a belief that he may have been a refugee from one of the quarantine camps and made his way toward the Pali, sickened on the way and crawled into the bushes to escape surveillance by the guards who patrolled the valley. There is a theory that he was murdered but there are no proofs of this. No money was found in the pockets and according to the result of the search he was penniless. The police will make a thorough investigation and hope to stumble on some clue which will unravel the dead man's secret.

QUEEN FOR HILO.

Liliuokalani Will Attend a Luau There Next Month.

Queen Liliuokalani will probably leave for Hilo on the Kinau December 18, in order to attend the big fair being planned by prominent Hawaiian ladies of Hilo and Honolulu, in order to raise funds for an organ to be placed in Hall church, Hilo.

Prince David is also contemplating a trip to Hilo. He will enter a string of horses in the races planned for New Year's day.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the sun. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lame legs and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.

Miles' report of the army urges the necessity for the reorganization of the entire service.

THANKSGIVING DAY

THURSDAY,
NOVEMBER
29, 1900

Should be long remembered by all good citizens.

Continued prosperity for Hawaii should bring joy to us all, for every one is a participator.

You may want some extras for your Thanksgiving dinner take this year. Let us mention a few specialties that we have displayed in our Thanksgiving

Window: Turkey Platters, Carvers, Poultry Shears, Crystal Carver Rests, Corn Holders, Celery Trays, Salad Helpers, Game Sets, Champagne Coolers, Bouillon Cups, Table Ornaments, Roemers, Banquet Lamps, Nut Bowls, Wine Sets, Table Cutlery, Table Silver, Fancy Plates, Bon Bon Dishes, Candelabras.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,
GLASS and
HOUSE
FURNISHING
GOODS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scrofula. Cures Bleeds. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing all the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Sometimes imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Kohala Agricultural Co.
The Fultou Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1903.

NO LEPERS NEED APPLY.

The appearance of a supposed leper, who came as a passenger on the China, is due to the advice of a Board of Health doctor in San Francisco. Whether this act means an entering wedge for the California plan of sending American lepers to Molokai remains to be seen. The leper who came here says he has been cured and wants to go to the settlement on Molokai to cure others. This is a laudable ambition providing the story is true; but until the Hawaii board examines the man we shall have to reserve judgment on that qualifying point.

In the event that the stranger is still the victim of the active plague it is the duty of the Board of Health to ship him back to the Coast forthwith. No State has the right to send agencies of plague into another State or Territory; every State or Territory has the right to quarantine against such agencies. Unless Congress specifically sets a portion of these islands apart as a Federal leper colony, our Board of Health is as much entitled to turn people back who come here suffering from that contagious or infectious disease as Texas was to quarantine against California last summer or as California was to quarantine against Hawaii ten months ago. The right is one which, no doubt, will be exercised if an occasion for it comes.

We cannot state, in too strong terms, the objection Hawaii has to becoming a refuge for non-resident lepers. By the process of segregation and good care we are now getting the better of the scaly plague and if things are left as they are the time will come when Hawaiian leprosy will be no more. There will never, on the other hand, be an end of it if the whole United States is permitted to send fresh supplies. We must also consider the effect upon tourists and home-seekers of the reputation the islands would get as a lazaretto. Mainlanders know little about Hawaii; they are not sure but it is a Venetian group of islands connected by bridges. Even so well-informed a man as Tom Johnson, the Ohio street car magnate, talked last year of building a trolley line from Honolulu to the volcano. No one knows how many people have been deterred from coming to Oahu or Hawaii or Kauai or Maui by the evil fame of Molokai. Once spread that fame broadcast and have "Sent to Hawaii," printed over the account of every deportation of lepers from the Mainland and nine out of ten Pacific tourists will give us the go-by and no farmer will think of looking this way for a home. The Paradise of the Pacific would become as much of a danger signal on the map as Botany Bay used to be or as the Andaman Islands are now.

"No Lepers Need Apply!" That is the sign to be raised on these islands and held steady with a strong hand.

THE PARENT TRUST.

A gentleman who wrote to San Francisco in the early stages of the plumbing fight, trying to get an order filled for plumbing material to put on sale in Honolulu, tells the Advertiser that the dealers there refused to sell, as all of them were in the trust and could not do business with independent retailers. This gentleman suggested that the supply houses here, now that they have opened their doors to all comers as required to do by the Federal law, may find a like difficulty on the Coast and elsewhere and that a shortage of fixtures in the Honolulu market may result.

In that case the remedy for the local supply houses is quite as easy as was that of the public against the Honolulu trust. If any one of them cannot buy goods in San Francisco or elsewhere, owing to a conspiracy in restraint of trade, it may bring a civil action and recover three-fold damages with costs and attorney's fees; and supplement that act, furthermore, by criminal proceedings in the Federal courts where both civil and criminal actions under the conspiracy law must lie. The plumbing trust of the United States is just as vulnerable under Federal statutes as was the plumbing trust of Hawaii, all it needs is for somebody to pull the lanyard of the cannon which is loaded to destroy it.

So if the local dealers stand up for their rights, as we trust they will, no wholesaler in the United States can keep them from getting plumbers' supplies at market rates.

The prospects of the Nicaragua canal, in favor of which the Corcoran commission will report, ought to be excellent. The next Congress is to be Republican by a larger majority than ever, the administration, with four years ahead of it, will be influential in Congress to a higher degree than has been possible during the past two years and will use that influence in favor of the canal. Collis P. Huntington, the most active and potent enemy of the enterprise, is dead. All things considered, the passage of some modification of the Hepburn bill next winter should be easy and sure.

Colorado has now attained the same bad eminence as Texas and Louisiana in the matter of burning negro rapists at the stake. The details of the Western horror are too sickening to print and the Advertiser left the most of them out of its columns. Enough were published, however, to show how far American civilization still accords with the inhumanities of savage tribes and to suggest the need of stringent legislation with a capital penalty against lynchings.

The anti-lynching movement in American politics had no show at all against the full dinner pail crusade.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Most Americans find it difficult to make Thanksgiving day seem real on tropical soil. The historic setting of the day is snow and ice and harsh November gales, its local habitation a lonely farmhouse half-smothered in fleecy drifts, its keynote the sound of approaching sleighbells and the cheery notes of hospitality and family reunion at the door. In a million nooks and corners there will be such sights and sounds today. How many there are among us, far from New England snows, who can conjure up the scene. The farmer's family turned out early this morning before darkness had left the sky and while the chill was keenest, for there was much to do. From far and near the scattered members of the home circle were coming, with the grandchildren to the old manse. Roaring fires must be built not only in the kitchen stove but in the two base-burners and in the wood-consuming stoves upstairs. All the dreary house must be warmed and coal and wood enough brought in to keep up the heat for the day. There are chores to do before the hasty breakfast of ham and eggs has been laid; cows to be milked, paths to be dug from the roadway to the door, outer drifts to be cut down; and "sleeking up" must be done by the "women folks." Much of the preparation for the coming feast had been carried on the day before. Then the twenty-five pound turkey, lordly gobbler of the flock, long fed on corn and beech nuts, had been killed and hung. Chickens for the inevitable pie had been prepared; mince meat, redolent of spices and cider, was chopped and put in a jar; big potatoes were sorted out for the oven; a white "batch" of bread was cleverly baked; red apples had been chosen from the barrel and set in the pantry near the stove; buttertubs were cracked and the best barrel of cider was lifted on saw-horses, ready to have a hot poker thrust through the frozen part to let out the cold, concentrated juices at the heart. So what remains this morning is to cook the meal and lay the table and receive the company—enough, though, in all conscience, when it is remembered that dinner comes at noon. But all will be well; the table will groan as of yore with the best of good things and the old father and mother and the maiden daughter will be dressed in their faded best when the married sons and daughters reach the homestead. God bless them all, and may good digestion wait on appetite and health on both.

There isn't much of that sort of a Thanksgiving day here in the tropics. A moist heat rises from the earth or perhaps a summer rain makes the grasses greener and floods the rice fields; plummy palms droop along the shore where bathers plunge or fishermen cast their nets; the mountain peaks rise like ochered islands in a lake of clouds; the strange, foreign birds call harshly to one another; when the sun shines the perspiration starts and the appetite falls; alien races trudge the streets and lanes, unmindful of the meaning of the day. But for the spirit of those who worship and for the turkey that appears, whether it tastes like turkey or not, Thanksgiving day would seem distant and intangible indeed—a mere figment of the calendar, the mere memory of good times far gone.

The Board of Health in San Francisco may as well keep its lepers at home. Nothing short of an act of Congress will persuade Hawaii to receive them and no act of that sort, in the face of Hawaii's united protest, is likely to be passed. We can well understand the desire of San Francisco to rid itself of undesirable wards, but it must find its own asylum for them—plenty of suitable places for which are in the form of small islands off the Southern coast.

The New York Nation hints its astonishment that President McKinley should have appointed the local judges who brought in that Constitution-follows-the-Flag decision. The same quality of surprise was manifested here when the appointments were made and it has been growing ever since. The simple truth is that the President was made the victim of the most arrogant kind of a green goods game and the administration of Hawaiian justice likewise.

Wilcox's desire to keep out negroes is easy to explain. He knows they will vote the Republican ticket and turn down men of his character with a dull thud. Hence these tears! The circumstance will go far to reconcile the public to the coming of negro laborers, especially if they bring their families and are not inclusive of emigrants from the big towns.

Oom Paul's reception in France is of the same quality as that given Benjamin Franklin in 1776. All that is needed to make a distinguished visitor welcome among the French is to assure him the ill-will of the English. It is doubtful that the French have as much hostility to the Germans as they have to their neighbors across the channel.

The Gear-De Bolt candidates are still on at Washington and the hope is general here among people who have had enough of political and buffoon courts that the President will appoint Mr. De Bolt and thus raise the tone of the new Judiciary.

Senator Morgan's return to the upper House means that Hawaii as well as Alabama will have a strong representation there. So will the Nicaragua canal.

It is natural to think that the czar has been poisoned but there is no evidence of such a crime yet in the business given to the press.

Senator Davis' Condition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—There was no material change in the condition of United States Senator Davis today. For several days his food has consisted of eggs, cream and other easily digested foods. Naturally his almost constant delirium interferes materially with his ability to accept nourishment, and his condition is the result of this condition. The kidneys lesion yields scarcely at all to treatment, though the depletion of the system has been partially stayed.

ALUMNIS DO THE TRICK

Beat the Collegians at Punahou.

THE SCORE WAS 12 TO 0

Live Football Game on the Oahu Gridiron—Enthusiastic Rooters There.

THE doughty Punahou football eleven went down in defeat yesterday afternoon on the Oahu college gridiron under the superior weight and activity of the Punahou Alumni. Weight told from the first kick-off until the referee and the timekeeper stopped the oval from receiving further punishment.

The Alumni broke down their opponent's line with a human battering ram and played so quickly that the youngsters were toppled over like animated ten pins. The game from start to finish was a series of scrimmages and gaily be-stocking legs, seemed pointing skyward during the greater part of it.

Surprise was manifested by the spectators that the graduates had so well retained the knack of handling the pigskin despite their lack of systematic training. The sides were clearly very unevenly matched and this soon became apparent when the Alumni took the ball from the opponents after the initial kick-off and managed to hold it until the end.

The Punahou College team, however, made up for their lack of weight by dashing and brilliant playing. Individual work was a noticeable feature in their make-up, and many a beautiful sprint was made around the ends of the heavy Alumni with decided gains of territory in each instance. But these were merely spasmodic and almost invariably resulted in the loss of the ball to the seniors by failure to make downs. Splendid breaks through the center were made by Soper, Castle and Kaulukou of the junior eleven, much to the satisfaction of the be-ribboned young ladies of the college, whose hearts and sympathies were clearly with the youngsters.

On the other hand, Cooke, Fuller, Ingalls and Albert Waterhouse did some fine work, especially by taking the bull by the horns and breaking down the weaker lines. Cooke excelled in going straight through the center of the college eleven and made several magnificent struggles to carry the ball even after tackled and weighted down by the encircling arms of the juniors.

There were not many spectators present—not so many as had been expected. A large crowd was anticipated, but Thanksgiving dinners and picnics, the horse races and general family gatherings elsewhere made sad inroads into the expectations. There was, however, a gay throng of ladies and school girls dressed for the most part in white and wearing the buff and blue of the college. All about the gridiron they were grouped with a background of carriages. The campus was picturesque with the moving and excitable crowds which rushed from one point of vantage to another as the successive plays carried the struggling heroes of the gridiron up and down the field. Crowds of newsboys in waggonettes witnessed the game and armed with siren-voiced horns enlivened the campus as only small boys know how.

The day was perfect, the sky cloudless. There was a gratifying absence of rain or threatening weather.

The Punahou eleven won the toss-up for position and chose to defend the Ewa goal and the Alumni taking the Walkie end and the kick-off. The appearance of the junior eleven as they ran from their quarters to the gridiron two by two, brought out the familiar Oahu College yell:

Oahu-wah-Oahu-wah!
Punahou-Punahou,
Mau-wah-Mau-wah!

There was an air of expectancy on the faces of the students, especially when they saw the heavy Alumni team line up for the rush across the field after the first kick-off.

When the pigskin soared for the junior goal from center under the impetus given it by Fuller's big right foot, the collegians lapsed into a painful silence, and the familiar coaching of the rooters was strangely absent. As the college yell was the slogan for each eleven, the college rooters felt that their efforts would be a waste of words.

Castle and Kaulukou for the juniors did some splendid tackling and succeeded in downing Cooke, Fuller, the two Judds and Ingalls, the most aggressive of the senior players. Cooke made most of the star plays of his team, followed closely by Fuller, while the young Judd contributed his share of glory by dropping on to the ball at critical junctures. Cooke usually gained his point, except in one fierce play when Castle and Kaulukou tackled him low and swung him with terrific force upon his own line, causing him to lose seven yards. The towering form of Fuller's meat for the juniors, and his steady attempts to buck the center were met by determined counter buck, and tackling which brought him to the ground.

The Alumni held the ball much of the time, but nevertheless made many disastrous fumbles. Soper of the Alumni, who played with the junior eleven to even up the weight, made many brilliant plays through the Alumni line, but also contributed several fumbles. Castle made big losses for the youngsters. Kaulukou made the best run of the day when he made a fifty-yard run around the right end of the Alumni taking the ball on a second trick pass from Soper. It was a pretty dash and was loudly applauded. Robinson made a fine run in the same direction. The first touchdown of the Alumni was made in ten minutes. The

second in the second half in eleven minutes. Quick, active playing characterized the game throughout, but it lacked the snap of evenly matched teams.

THE FIRST HALF.

At 3:20 o'clock the ball was put in play with a kick-off by the Alumni. George Fuller sent the ball to M. Robinson, who, dogging his way through, brought the ball back ten yards. Kaulukou then skirted around right end for eight yards. Soper bucked for three yards and Kaulukou scored for first down. Castle took the ball and was downed by Ingalls behind the line for a loss of two yards. M. Robinson was given the ball and made six yards toward the end. Only two yards to gain and Castle tried to buck center, but without avail, and the collegians surrendered the oval on the fourth down on the fifty-yard line in their own territory.

Fuller bucked for three yards and the Alumni duplicated the trick for first down. Fuller tried his luck again for six yards, and Ingalls followed for five yards.

The Alumni kept up a bucking game until they brought the ball to the twenty-five yard line. Cooke then took the ball around left end for 15 yards. Ingalls was given the ball for a buck. Kaulukou broke through and downed him before he had made a gain. On the next play Ingalls brought the ball within a yard of the opponents' territory. Cooke bucked the center for a touchdown, and A. Waterhouse kicked an easy goal.

There were twelve minutes more to play. Soper kicked the ball to Cooke on his twenty-five yard line and having covered a distance of five yards, returned the kick to the center of the field. Soper caught it and ran back three yards before he was downed. The collegians commenced to buck, but were finally forced to kick. Soper pushed the ball high in the air from the center of the field, and it went off bounds on the thirty yard line.

Ingalls bucked for two yards, and on the next play he took the ball around left end for twenty-five yards. Unfortunately A. Waterhouse had used his hands to parry the opponents' return, and the possession of the pigskin, and Referee Babbitt caught him at it. The ball was brought back twenty yards and it was given to the collegians.

Castle was run back for the loss of three yards. On the next play he tried the center, but the old Punahouans were all on him and he could not make a gain. The undergraduates surrendered the ball on the fourth down. Fuller fumbled the ball and L. Robinson dropped on it. Kaulukou took the ball around the end for four yards, but on the next play he was tackled. An Alumni fell on it. Fuller kicked the ball from his fifty yard line to the thirty-five yard line of the opponents' territory. The ball was missed and it started to roll about fifteen yards before Soper picked it up and returned a kick of twenty-five yards. The Alumni took the ball and rushed it through the Punahou light line for fifteen yards before they surrendered it. Kaulukou fetched the ball around right end for three yards. The ball was given to Soper to kick, but he failed with a loss of four yards. On the next play Soper kicked the ball from his twenty yard line to the center of the field.

Cooke bucked the center for two yards, and Ingalls the Punahou line for six yards. Fuller tried an end play without much avail. Referee Babbitt caught a foul play on behalf of the Alumni, and so the ball was given to the collegians. A. Marcellino passed the ball to Soper, and he in turn passed it to Kaulukou, who skirted the left for fifty yards. While the collegian was approaching his opponents' goal, Cooke laid in wait in the back to stop him. A. Marcellino, who ran just behind Kaulukou, told him to cut in, but the latter could not hear and failed to do it. When Marcellino saw that Cooke must be put out he blimped him and had him off his feet. Kaulukou continued his course near the mauka side line. After stopping short awhile for a couple of yards before he was downed by A. T. Judd on the fifteen yard line. The young man was winded, but soon recovered. The collegians began to buck, but were forced to surrender the ball on downs near the ten yard line. Fuller put the ball back on it, but he caught it fairly. Being only a minute more to play, Soper shouted out most encouragingly to his colleagues, "We will try a goal."

The Alumni then lined up on the twenty-five yard line and Castle tried a kick from the thirty-five yard line. The ball flew alto, but went a few yards to the south of the posts, much to the regret of spectators, who appreciated the grit of the collegians. Fuller kicked off to the undergraduates from the thirty yard line and the oval fell into the arms of A. Marcellino, who returned it. Waterhouse, again, and the latter punted to Soper, who was in his tracks near the center of the field. Judd took the ball around the end for three yards and Castle bucked for one and a half yards, when time was called by Raymond Spaulding, timekeeper.

The score stood:
ALUMNI, 6.
COLLEGE, 0.

THE SECOND HALF.

After an interval of ten minutes the teams were on the gridiron again. The second half was quite different from the first. The Alumni played a fast bucking game and everything was in their favor. The spectators were, however, still more amused watching the pluck of the collegians. Soper kicked off to Fuller who ran back five yards and returned the kick to Soper, who caught it on his fifty-five yard line. Soper returned the kick for thirty yards. Ingalls took the ball around left end for eight yards and duplicated the trick for four yards. Fuller bucked the line for first down. Ingalls' criss-cross gave the Alumni two yards. Cooke bucked center for two and a half yards and Fuller scored first down.

B. G. Waterhouse's criss-cross did not work. M. Robinson broke through and downed him behind the line for a loss of five yards. The collegians were given the ball. Castle bucked center without avail. A. Marcellino passed the ball to Soper who passed it back to Castle. The latter missed the ball and Cooke dropped on it. Ingalls skirted left end for ten yards and Fuller scored four yards around the other end. Cooke bucked the center for eight yards and Cooke again around the end made seven yards. B. G. Waterhouse was run back for a loss of four yards and Ingalls bucked was unsuccessful in a play left wing over the quarter-back. The ball to Cooke and covered a distance of fifteen yards around the college's left end. The Alumni bucked and made first down on their third attempt. Cooke bucked through center for one and a half yard and on the next play he was run back for a loss of three yards.

The ball was on their twenty-yard line. B. G. Waterhouse tried a drop kick, but it was blocked by the collegians and Cooke caught the pigskin. He started for the goal, but was nailed in his tracks by M. Robinson. The Alumni started a lively bucking game which was too much for the collegians until Fuller carried the ball across the line for a touch down. A. Waterhouse kicked another easy goal. Soper kicked off to J. Waterhouse on the forty-five yard line and the latter returned the kick to the middle of the field.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend—"After having gotten on my neck 42 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was so glad I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEW YORK

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-purifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Castle and Soper bucked without much avail and the collegians were forced to kick. Soper's kick was blocked and Judd dropped on it, the ball being in the center of the field.

Ingalls took the ball, but was downed by Crusan behind the line. In this play Referee Babbitt caught an Alumni off side and the Alumni lost ten yards. On the next play an off side play by the collegians gave the Alumni ten yards. The ball was still in the center of the field. Cooke bucked center for two yards and duplicated the trick for first down. Fuller skirted right end for ten yards and A. Waterhouse broke through for another ten. Ingalls bucked for six yards and Fuller and Waterhouse tried without much avail. Time was called and the game stood:

ALUMNI 12.
COLLEGE 0.

CORBETT MAY MEET JEFFRIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A new figure has loomed up on the pugilistic horizon. Herman J. Witte, a lawyer from Cincinnati, has called upon Corbett and Champion Jeffries with an offer of \$15,000 for a twenty-round bout, to take place on or before February 15. Mr. Witte's offer was practically accepted by Corbett, who said that he would increase the purse to \$20,000 by adding \$5,000 to the original amount bid. Jeffries, however, refused to consider the proposition, saying that conditions were out of the question.

Mr. Witte said that he represented the Business Men's Association of Cincinnati and was instructed to offer \$15,000 or 60 per cent of the gross receipts for a go between Corbett and Jeffries. The mayor of the city, according to Mr. Witte, has given the promoters a sanction to have one contest before February 16 so as to aid the Business Men's Association fund. The organization has for some time occupied the convention hall, but as it will vacate the building in February, it is the officers' intentions to hold a big fight there to make up a deficit in the association's fund before going.

Mr. Witte put the proposition before Jeffries, but the latter said:

"You see, in the first place, the bout is for only twenty rounds. The contest should be thirty-five rounds. I would prefer to fight Corbett to a finish."

Mr. Witte told Jeffries that it would be impossible to have the contest longer than twenty rounds, as the authorities would not permit it.

Jeffries then made a final proposition for a meeting:

"I will fight Corbett in Cincinnati for a purse of \$25,000 but the bout must be to a finish. Corbett must put a side bet of \$10,000 and the winner is to take all."

"If the Cincinnati people are not ready to come to terms under these conditions, then my offer to meet Corbett to a finish will stand open for twenty-four hours. If by that time Corbett does not accept I will ignore him forever."

Two sporting men from Memphis called on Jeffries and offered to pull off his fight with Ruhlman, but the purse was considered by him too insignificant.

When Corbett was informed of Jeffries' proposition to fight to a finish he said it was ridiculous.

C. Bolte, of Grinbaum & Co. was a returning kamaaina on the Mariposa yesterday.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

DORIC	DEC. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 29
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 12	COPTIC	DEC. 8
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 25	PEKING	DEC. 25
PEKING	JAN. 5	MONGKONG MARU	JAN. 1
GAELIC	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 18
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 21	DORIC	JAN. 24
CHINA	FEB. 8	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 12
DORIC	FEB. 18	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 13
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	COPTIC	FEB. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
**Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaimakulani, Lahaina, Maialaea Bay, Kihikihi, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laniphoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUJINE.

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahaia, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaimakulani, Kaimalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (365 working days) the sum of

Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually.
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually.
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually.
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

DORIC	DEC. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 29
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 12	COPTIC	DEC. 8
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 25	PEKING	DEC. 25
PEKING	JAN. 5	MONGKONG MARU	JAN. 1
GAELIC	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 18
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 21	DORIC	JAN. 24
CHINA	FEB. 8	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 12
DORIC	FEB. 18	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 13
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	COPTIC	FEB. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

HE MUST GO BACK

Geo. Pratt Declared a Leper by Doctors.

IS NOW IN QUARANTINE

Attempt of San Francisco to Force Its Diseased on Hawaii Blocked.

THE man who was sent by the San Francisco Board of Health to Hawaii is a leper, Geo. Pratt who came here on the China and who declared himself a cured leper was examined by the official examiners of the Board of Health of Hawaii and was declared a leper. He is not cured. He is still a leper. The marks of the disease are on his body every sign pointing to his condition and according to his own confession the most striking and fearful stigma of the disease show themselves now and again upon him.

Pratt was taken yesterday from the Kalihi receiving station to Quarantine Island. He was turned over as agreed by the Board of Health of Hawaii to the Federal quarantine authorities. He will be held here until the return of the China from the Orient when if he is willing he will be sent back to San Francisco. If he refuses to return of his own volition he will either be forcibly deported or a reply will be awaited to communications sent to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

George Pratt the leper has proved himself such a picturesque liar since his arrival here that it is difficult to know what to believe of his statements. He tells one story to one man and another to the next. Though ignorant and uneducated, he is cunning. When he landed in Honolulu last Tuesday he said first that he had come here to seek admission to the Molokai Leper Settlement and there to devote his life to the cure of leprosy by certain medicines which he said he had with him.

Again he has said that he came to cure the case of one West, who is at Molokai, that he intended to give his medicines to doctors here that he had been sent here by the Board of Health of San Francisco that he had not been sent by the Board of Health of San Francisco, that he came from Louisiana, that he came from San Francisco. The man has told so many conflicting stories that all those who have talked with him here have lost faith in his utterances.

It seems certain however that he has been in San Francisco for about two years previous to coming here and that he was directed to come here by the Board of Health of that city. Whether he was sent here to make a test of the possibilities of the general admission of Mainland lepers or whether his was merely a case of San Francisco authorities seeking to rid themselves of an objectionable patient has not been shown conclusively. The Board of Health of Hawaii feels that Pratt has been brought into this country through the omission—innocent of course—of the Federal authorities and the board will look to the Federal authorities to send back Pratt to the state from whence he came.

Dr. Carmichael feels as strongly disposed in this direction as do the officials of Hawaii. He declares that he will keep Pratt in seclusion until he returns him to San Francisco and that he will do everything possible to prevent any further invasion of Hawaii by lepers from the Mainland.

The people of Hawaii are aroused in this matter. The business men and the residents who are not in business are determined that Hawaii shall not be made the dumping ground for the diseased of America. It is understood that the Chamber of Commerce and other mercantile bodies here will adopt resolutions endorsing the Board of Health's efforts and protesting against the violent intentions of the State of Hawaii.

DRAFTING THE CITY CHARTER

Republicans and Independents Plan for Men To Do It.

A number of influential citizens here were present the other evening at the meeting of the committee on the city charter. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents.

The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents.

The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents. The committee was organized by the Republicans and Independents.

appointed by the Democratic Central committee and was by the Democratic committee. The committee was appointed to draft a charter for the city of Honolulu. The committee was appointed to draft a charter for the city of Honolulu. The committee was appointed to draft a charter for the city of Honolulu.

MARRIED FOR YEARS

Mr and Mrs Lew Schoon Celebrate Their Anniversary

Mr and Mrs Lew Schoon celebrated their anniversary at the home of Mr and Mrs L. S. August in North Kala on Saturday. To celebrate the twentieth wedding anniversary of Mr and Mrs Lew Schoon parents of Mrs August who are now on a visit to their children in the islands.

The anniversary was celebrated at the home of Mr and Mrs Lew Schoon. The anniversary was celebrated at the home of Mr and Mrs Lew Schoon. The anniversary was celebrated at the home of Mr and Mrs Lew Schoon. The anniversary was celebrated at the home of Mr and Mrs Lew Schoon. The anniversary was celebrated at the home of Mr and Mrs Lew Schoon.

IT WAS NOT HIS FAULT

The man who sits down to his supper and refuses to eat it is not likely to rise in the esteem of his wife or of his cook. Excellent cooks have thrown up the sponge because the master of the house has casually remarked that there was a trifle too much salt in the soup. Nevertheless, Mr John Bennett according to his own story failed to get any satisfaction out of his meals for several years. Yet nobody complained of him, because it was not his fault. He would not have dreaded the coming of a meal time as he actually did dread it had he possessed the power to choose his own feelings.

But alas! a deaf man may love music or a blind one long vainly for the sight of remembered colors. "From 1884 to 1889" said Mr Bennett, "I was a helpless victim of that tormenting and incorrigible complaint—indigestion. How it came on me at the outset I cannot say. It is like waking up in the night and finding a thief in your house. How he got in you may never exactly discover—not even by the aid of the police."

What I do know is, that it annihilated my appetite and spoiled my comfort. The little I did worry down often came up again—undigested, and consequently of no advantage to me. In fact, I dreaded the coming of meal time and wished it were possible to get along without eating. But this is the horror of chronic dyspepsia—that one must eat in order to live, and that existence under such circumstances is scarcely worth having.

During all those years—about fifteen of them—I never knew what it was to be well. Of all the medicines I resorted to and they comprised almost everything I heard of that had the slightest hope in it none did me any good that is none went to the bottom of my trouble. Any weary and hapless dyspeptic will understand what I mean.

Some time in 1899 (just ten years ago now) I bought a bottle of Mother's Syrup of Mr. Sept. Powell, the chemist here in Paddington. He has been in business in this place and can be trusted to recommend only what is good in his line.

I need only add that the result of my using this medicine was far beyond my hopes or dreams. Before I had finished the first bottle I was better and after taking the Syrup a few weeks longer I was well. Yes, and really well. I had been ill since then has a sign of my old trouble shown itself.

What I think of Mother's Syrup I may be inferred. John Bennett, 181, King Street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W., August 10th, 1899.

Sons of Revolution.

The new book of the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has been issued from the press of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. It is compiled by William De Witt Alexander, the registrar of the society and is a handsomely printed and gotten up the board covers being in the colors of the society and bearing their insignia. There are ninety-four pages. The introduction is by the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The introduction is by the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Thanks of Japanese

The Japanese community in Honolulu has expressed its appreciation of the services rendered by the Hawaiian Gazette Company in the publication of the Hawaiian Gazette. The Japanese community in Honolulu has expressed its appreciation of the services rendered by the Hawaiian Gazette Company in the publication of the Hawaiian Gazette.

AMERICAN'S COUGH REMEDY

The American's Cough Remedy is a valuable medicine for the cure of coughs and colds. It is a valuable medicine for the cure of coughs and colds. It is a valuable medicine for the cure of coughs and colds. It is a valuable medicine for the cure of coughs and colds. It is a valuable medicine for the cure of coughs and colds.

DON'T GET THIN

Get fat; get nice and plump here is safety in plumpness.

Summer has tried your food works, winter is coming to try your breath mill. Fall is time to brace yourself.

The weather is tricky; look out! Look out for colds especially.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the subtlest of helps. Its food, it is one of the easiest foods in the world; it is more food, it helps you digest your food, and get more nutriment from it.

Don't get thin, there is safety in plumpness. Man or woman and child.

DEATH MET HIM ALONE

William Spooner's Body Found Yesterday.

PASSED AWAY DAYS AGO

Was a Crabbed Kamaaina Who Lived in Kalihi and Had Few Intimates.

THE badly decomposed body of William Spooner, one of the kamaainas of Honolulu, was found yesterday afternoon at his shanty in Kalihi behind the Kamehameha schools by William F. Jones.

The coroner's jury which was serving on the inquest over the skeleton found in Nuuanu was sworn in and taken to Kalihi in the patrol wagon. The jurors were C. H. W. Norton, W. Savidge, Wm. Holt, Chas. Phillips, Wm. Blaisdell and H. Crabbe. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health was notified by telephone to visit the scene.

The old man, who is said to be about 70 years of age, lived on a small piece of property which was all left to him of about thirteen acres which he formerly owned but which now is in possession of the Bishop estate. There is a small one-room shanty and a roofed-over shed, where his carpenter tools and odds and ends were kept. The first sight which met the jurors was the figure of the old man reclining in a rocker in front of the shanty door. He was seated in an easy position, one hand resting in his lap the other hanging over the side. The chin had dropped upon the chest, indicating that his last moments had been ones of unconsciousness.

He was only partially dressed, wearing a flannel shirt and his stockings. The face had been eaten away. The appearance of the body was terrible and some of the jurors beat a hasty retreat.

Dr. Pratt examined the body as much as its condition would allow. He gave it as his opinion that Spooner had been ill for eight or nine days. A post mortem was out of the question and it was decided to bury him as quickly as possible.

He had been sick from a stomach complaint for some time and was known as a hard drinker for years. Two weeks ago he called at the house of Moses Naquana complaining of his stomach. Naquana gave him a bottle of pun-killer. That was the last seen of him.

As Spooner was of a crabbed disposition no one ever went to his house. Dr. Pratt gave it as his opinion that Spooner died of rupture superinduced by excess and the complaint from which he was ill was suffering.

He leaves one daughter the wife of William Kio of Frank Brown's wholesale hardware store on Merchant street. A cousin the old man practically died of his property to his wife on condition that he be given a week to be buried.

There was trouble over this and the family repudiated the transfer and retained the property to the Robinson estate for \$2,000. Then came a lawsuit and all over the matter which was finally settled by the Bishop estate buying the property at auction.

He was well known quite about town. He was always in a rough manner and was always in a rough manner and was always in a rough manner. He was always in a rough manner and was always in a rough manner. He was always in a rough manner and was always in a rough manner.

Mr. C. H. W. Norton of Los Angeles is visiting in Honolulu. Mr. C. H. W. Norton of Los Angeles is visiting in Honolulu. Mr. C. H. W. Norton of Los Angeles is visiting in Honolulu. Mr. C. H. W. Norton of Los Angeles is visiting in Honolulu. Mr. C. H. W. Norton of Los Angeles is visiting in Honolulu.

Robert Shingo left rather unexpectedly for Maui in the Claudine. He was led away by an important land deal.

WEDDED BY THE SOUNDING SURF

UNDER a canopy of palm leaves to the music of the evening surf at Waikiki Miss Lillian Bacon and Mr. Wray Taylor were united in marriage last night. The ceremony was a simple one and the light of the full moon streamed across the waters, a romantic spot for a marriage. It hardly required a marriage. It was a wedding on the beach and everything was in keeping.

Island flowers, palm branches and ferns were strewn about in abundance appropriate emblems at the nuptials of one of Hawaii's fair daughters with one of its most popular adopted sons.

A lanai covered with palm branches especially constructed for the dancing was a pretty feature. It rested on the edge of the lawn just overtopping the sandy beach where the surf rolled in with a roar which peculiarly blended with the music of native musicians. In one corner nearest the sea a silken canopy decorated with Oriental lanterns had been made and beneath this the bridal party stood while the ceremony took place.

A roofed-in way leading from the residence to the lanai and lighted by Japanese and Chinese lanterns was picturesque. At 8 o'clock the wedding party was formed. The bride was attended by her maid of honor, Miss Lillian Bacon and the bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Castle, Miss Helen Lowrey, Miss Claire Williams and Miss Edith Williams. The groom's best man was

Mr. Andrew Adams of Maui. As the party proceeded under the covered way the girls of Kamehameha school sang to the music of the Lohengrin Wedding March, Mr. Wray Taylor playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March after the ceremony. The bride was attired in a white silk gown trimmed with white illusion and was worn with a high collar and long sleeves. She carried a pretty bouquet of white carnations and maiden hair. Miss Lillian Bacon was a dainty bit of femininity in a delicate white flimsy trimmed with blue chiffon and ribbons with white lace, worn décolleté. She also carried a bouquet of white carnations and maiden hair. The bridesmaids were prettily gowned and were a pleasing picture of youthfulness. Mr. W. R. Castle uncle of the bride, gave her away.

The reception was held from half past eight o'clock until the young people became weary of the enjoyment of dancing. The bride and groom assisted by the bridal party, Mrs. Claire Williams mother of the bride and Mr. George P. Castle received the guests in the reception hall of the residence. Afterwards the party retired to the lanai where the dancing attracted the greatest number of the guests.

A beautiful array of presents has been received by the newly married couple and were displayed in the residence. There were a large number of hand-made silver and cut glass pieces, dainty hand-painted vases, oil paintings and beautiful embroidery work. Refreshments were served on the lawn beneath the trees. Upon leaving the guests were given dainty little souvenir boxes of the bridal cake.

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT CONTEST WILCOX'S SEAT

T. MCANTS STEWART, chairman pro tem of the Republican Executive Committee has addressed a letter to James Gibb of Hilo, in which he states that the Executive Committee does not approve of the proposed contest over Wilcox's election. He states that Mr. Loebenstein was also advised that the matter should be let alone, instead of attempting to bring the election into the courts.

The letter, in full, reads as follows: Headquarters of the Republican Territorial Central Committee of Hawaii, Rooms 1, 2 and 6 Elite Building, Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 27, 1900.

James Gibb, Esq., Hilo, Hawaii. Dear Sir: Before leaving for the Coast, Mr. Kennedy requested us to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 15th inst. referring to the proposed contest of the election of Robert W. Wilcox.

We appreciate heartily the very great activity displayed by you and our party friends in your precinct, and we feel that your interest in the issue, which you now propose to raise, shows a determined spirit, which will surely win out at the next election. We regard it as a fore-runner of better political results throughout the Territory, when we line up for our next contest.

But after mature deliberation, we have decided to raise no question as to the regularity or legality of the election of Mr. Wilcox, and we so advised Mr. Loebenstein when he brought his matter before us. Republican sentiment here seems to be that having been fairly beaten our party will strengthen itself by accepting the result of the election, and leaving to the Legislature and to Congress the decision of all controversy affecting the same, without any suggestion or protest from us.

Very respectfully, T. MCANTS STEWART, Chairman, pro tem. I. R. HENDRY, Secretary.

CHARITY OF TOTS

Punahou Kindergarten Pupils Give To Poor Children.

The little tots who attend the Punahou Kindergarten school on Beretania street were yesterday given an opportunity to show their charity to the poor children whose Thanksgiving has no joys. The teachers explained what good the children could accomplish if each brought a small quantity of food from their homes, already cooked. Yesterday morning Miss Wihne and Miss Fernbach were surprised at the amount the little ones brought.

There were potatoes—plenty, rice, coffee in packages, besides a number of little delicacies which the children by their own experience knew would be appreciated by those for whom their gifts were intended. The teachers, after dismissing the children for their Thanksgiving holiday distributed the food among a number of poor Portuguese and Hawaiian families living near the kindergarten.

Sugar Cane in South Dakota

Philip Ellithorp a farmer of Hitchcock, S. D., has demonstrated that sugar cane can be grown in that section. He experimented with twelve acres of what is commonly called sorghum cane. It is more than gratified with the result. It is rank in growth, has large and very juicy stalks equal in every respect to that grown in Iowa, and from a fine quality of sorghum molasses can be made. Mr. Ellithorp will cut the crop for fodder believing it superior to the best corn fodder cattle take. It is ravenously.

Children's Worst Foe

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite is nervously irritable, and has a bad breath it is a victim of worms. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Mr. H. L. Gehr manager of Kohala & Co. has returned from the Kalinau owing to the critical illness of his wife. He chartered the steamer Hawaii to bring him down.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality. A poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO. TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice-President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

SEND TO THE White House

420 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

FOR SAMPLES OF

NEW DRESS GOODS

The Latest Designs!

Direct From the Factory for

Fall and Winter Wear

SATIN PERSIENNE 35c yd

ORGANDIES 35c yd

ORGANDIES 20c yd

ZI PHERS 15c yd

GINGHAMS 10c yd

GINGHAM PRINTS 8 1/2c yd

Calicos! Calicos!

15 yds \$1 20 yds 1

MAIL ADDRESS

American Dry Goods Association.

P. O. Box 100 HONOLULU

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

CREDITED TO HAWAII

Increase of Shipping On the Pacific.

THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR

Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain Shows Prosperity of the Nation.

Collector Stackable has received from Washington the following report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain which says:

The past fiscal year has been the most prosperous period known to American shipping for years. Returns for the current fiscal year promise an even more satisfactory condition.

For the first time since the Civil War the documented tonnage of the United States exceeds 5,000,000 tons. On June 30, 1900, American documented tonnage comprised 23,333 vessels of 5,164,849 gross tons, an increase of 300,000 tons over the previous year. Our maximum tonnage was 5,533,833 tons in 1891. Our shipping, the report adds, in 1891 was larger than that of France and Germany and nearly equaled that of the British empire. American vessels are almost wholly confined to the coasting trade, which employed last year 4,338,145 tons, or more than the total tonnage of Germany and France. British shipping now amounts to 14,261,000 gross tons.

Our tonnage in the foreign trade was only 816,755 tons, and carried this year only 9 per cent of our exports and imports. A century ago American shipping registered for foreign trade was 68,921 tons, while this tonnage now in the thirteen original states amounts to 482,907 tons.

The report says that for serious competition with foreign nations in the ocean carrying trade we are practically restricted to ninety-seven registered steamships of over 1000 tons, aggregating 260,320 tons. Single steamship corporations own greater tonnage. Japan has eighty-three ocean steamships of over 2000 tons, aggregating 286,200 tons. Besides these steamships we have 125 registered square-rigged sailing vessels of over 1000 tons each for the deep sea trade. More than half of these are over 50 years old, and as such vessels disappear their places are not supplied by construction.

Our tonnage is distributed between the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 2,727,892 gross tons; Great Lakes, 1,565,587 tons; Pacific Coast, including Hawaii, 612,944 tons; Mississippi and tributary rivers, 253,456 tons. The increase in our shipping during the decade was 740,342 tons, of which 384,512 tons was on the Pacific Coast, and was due mainly to Alaskan and Hawaiian trade. The effective carrying power of the world's merchant fleets has increased 60 per cent.

The most notable change in the world's shipping has been in the size of steamships. In 1890 there were 1128 ocean steamships of 4000 tons or over, while now 880 such steamships, aggregating 5,600,000 tons, constitute one-fourth of the world's steam tonnage. Increased speed, though great, has been less noteworthy.

Concentration of the world's shipbuilding has been notable. The thirty principal steamship companies of the world own 1600 steamships, or one-fourth in tonnage and more than one-quarter in carrying power of the world's ocean steamships.

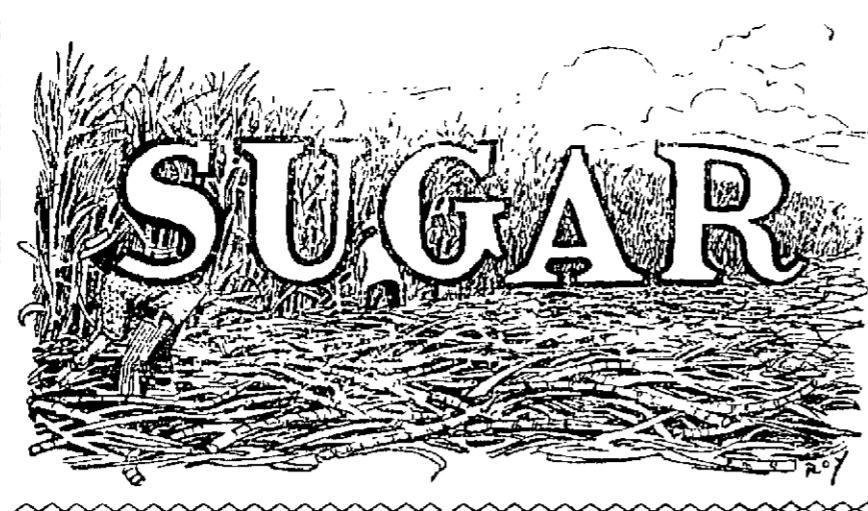
It is estimated that during 1899 the gross earnings of steam and sailing vessels in the foreign carrying trade of all nations amounted to \$700,000,000. The export trade of the United States requires 20 per cent of the world's aggregate tonnage of the steamships.

The problem of ocean transportation at this time, the report says, is essentially one of transportation by steel-screw steamships. The purposes to which wooden fore and aft vessels and steel square-rigged vessels are adapted are important, but restricted. The Suez canal reduced opportunities for sailing vessels, and the Nicaragua canal, it is said, will further reduce them.

In the past ten years Great Britain has built 4222 steel steamers of 8,537,000 tons, while the United States has built 465 steel steam vessels of 743,000 tons, of which 198, of 150,000 tons, were built on the Great Lakes. Our entire construction of the decade is about half of Great Britain's output of 1,340,000 tons during 1899. We have built for the foreign trade since 1890 only twenty-four steel steamships of 80,000 tons, and of this total eleven steamships of 58,000 tons were built as mail steamers under the postal subsidy. On August 25, 1900, sixty-eight merchant steel steam vessels, aggregating 278,000 tons, and forty-seven naval vessels of 13,000 tons (displacement), were building or contracted for. Contracts since that date bring the merchant total up to 350,000 tons, including about 100,000 tons on the lakes. Congress has authorized 179,800 tons (displacement) of naval vessels not yet contracted for. The current year will record much the largest amount of steel shipbuilding in our history. The report says the coasting law and its recent extensions, our heavy expenditures for naval construction, and the building of vessels to replace those bought for transports and the postal subsidy law have given steel shipbuilding its recent stimulus.

Mr. Chamberlain reviews in some detail the bills reported to the Senate and House of Representatives known as the subsidy bills and gives illustrations of the differences in cost of building and operating American and British steamships at the present time. He says that the subsidies proposed generally equalize those differences. A freight steamship carrying 5000 tons of cargo now costs \$275,000 in the United States, compared with \$214,000 in Great Britain, though steel is much cheaper here than abroad. Besides labor cost, the British advantage lies in the enormous scale of production, Great Britain being the world's "department store" of shipping. Monthly wages on the American vessels are \$1200, against \$900 on the British ship.

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail services to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past six years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 800,000 gross tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,907,000, and under the House bills \$2,790,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible, the



The latest sugar letter from Williams, Dimond & Co., to Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., is dated Nov. 20, with no changes in the San Francisco market. The prices of November 12 still prevailing. The letter is as follows.

We last addressed you 15th inst. per U. S. T. Sheridan.

SUGAR Since that date no changes have taken place in the local market nor for export to Honolulu, prices of Nov. 12th still prevailing.

BASIS.—No sales since last advice, making basis for 95 deg. Centrifugals in New York 4.35c, San Francisco 3.95c.

LONDON BEETS.—November 16th. 174d, 18th and 19th, 9s 8 1/2d unchanged. DRY GRANULATED NEW YORK 18s 1/2d. EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARK 18s 1/2d. According to latest market advices from New York, the market there is steady and firm for RAWS, but present figures are evidently unattractive to sellers. It is thought that the present firm appearances of the market may continue, perhaps for the remainder of the year, until supplies of new crop sugar from the West Indies become visible. The demand has slightly increased, influenced doubtless by the steadiness of the raw market, but quotations and conditions are unchanged, nearly all grades of softs being shaded and prices being guaranteed to arrival as before.

LONDON CABLE.—Nov. 15th, report Java No. 15 D. S. 12s; Fair Refining, 11s. November Beets 9s 7 1/2d; December Beets, 9s 7 1/2d. The market there is firm and rather dearer. In CUBA a continuance of favorable weather is reported and latest advices from LOUISIANA indicates that the long wished for cooler weather, which is desired to stop the growth and ripen the cane, thereby causing a larger yield, has set in at several points, and should this become general, the estimates of the coming crop previously reported, may again have to be revised.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willett & Gray report Nov. 15, total stock United States for all hands estimated Nov. 14th, 53,099 tons against 187,548 tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba estimated Nov. 13th, 1700 tons against 12,560 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable, Nov. 15th at latest uneven dates, 579,799 tons against 751,851 tons; deficiency under last year, 172,152 tons.

cost during the first year of the bill's operation would be about \$4,500,000. The maximum of \$9,000,000, it is said, probably would be attained during 1904-05, when a reduction of subsidy rates would be necessary. By that time the building of 500,000 tons of ocean steamships and the necessary increase in number and extent of our shipyards, the report declares, would have materially reduced the cost of shipbuilding in the United States, compared with Great Britain and Germany. Under the bill, in five years American steamships in foreign trade, it is stated, would doubtless reach 1,200,000 tons and sailing vessels 650,000 tons, sufficient to carry about one-third of our ocean trade.

Tonnage taxes were \$880,482. In view of our great expenditure for labor improvement and lightening the coast, the report declares there seems to be no reason why our tonnage taxes should be so much less than for corresponding charges.

Russia has found a bandit republic in Manchuria.

President McKinley is said to have offered the directorship of the bureau of engraving and printing to Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

A conspiracy to rob soldiers has been unearthed at the Presidio in California. Unscrupulous army clerks and merchants are fleeing the invalided men having pay coming to them.

San Francisco's new gas and electric street lamps consist of a bell shaped globe of clear glass, unobstructed by any metal frame and surmounted with a porcelain dome of pure white.

John Hays Hammond, the mining expert, recently of Pretoria, has gone to Cripple Creek to investigate the Straton Independence mine which was sold to English investors for \$15,000,000.

The New York board of police commissioners, November 19, ordered charges preferred against Inspector Adam A. Cross and Captain John B. Herlin, and practically turned them over to the mercy of their accusers.

The censorship of Manila was removed November 15. General MacArthur, however, has issued directions to the cable companies ordering them to furnish him with a copy of all press dispatches.

As a result of the recent devastation of Port Limon, Costa Rica, by fire, President Yglesias has issued a decree by which all fire insurance companies are prohibited from doing business in Costa Rica.

The bark Gayhead had a disastrous voyage to the North. Deaths from scurvy caused an exodus of frightened sailors, and those who remained on board were discharged with a single dollar each.

The New York Stock Exchange seat of the late Charles C. Goff was sold on the 14th instant for \$46,500, a new record and a rise of \$11,500 since last month. After the sale \$47,500 was offered for it.

There is a movement on foot in the States to establish an American national gallery. The President is in favor of it.

The jewels seized in New York and believed to be the Maximilian jewels, are the property of Mrs. Peter Gay of the City of Mexico. Their value is \$6,000, and not \$50,000, as appraised by the smugglers.

A telegram from Rome, November 15, says: A rumor is current in Rome that the illness of the Czar is due to poisoning. It also states the intention was to poison the Empress also, but she was not affected.

The famous marble palace built on Fifth avenue, New York, by the late A. T. Stewart, will be torn down. No other structure will be built. The land will be held for speculative purposes.

More than \$20,000,000 in gold dust and bullion came out of Alaska, British Columbia, Northwest territory, Washington, Idaho and Oregon, between January 1 and October 24 of this year.

Alaska Indians are in dire straits. Hundreds along the Yukon are dying of consumption. So many were ill last summer that they were unable to dry fish enough to last the tribes through the winter.

Thirty-two bodies of victims of the Monticello disaster have been recovered and identified. The Monticello's miscellaneous cargo, which washed ashore for miles, is being held by finders for exorbitant salvage.

The Paris Petit Journal contends that army secrets are now at the mercy of international spies, owing to changes made by the Marquis Gall in the Ministry of War, and placing the information bureau under the detective department.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer in speaking said that the wealth of the Transvaal would have to bear part of the South African expenses. It is understood the Government has already borrowed £8,000,000 from the Bank of England.

The Indiana counties of Lake, Porter, Stark and Laporte may within the next year or two become permanent trekking grounds of many Transvaal and Free Staters. Invitation has been extended them and agents may be sent on to arrange for colonization.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Libel proceedings may be brought against Lord Durham. The Jockey Club has reached no decision, but racing men are satisfied it will acquit the American jockeys.

At the fall meeting of the Yale corporation, it was voted that free tuition at the university should be given to five Filipinos of exceptional fitness and high character.

Miss Mary Daly, second daughter of the late Marcus Daly, will marry Jas. W. Gerard, a young lawyer of New York city. Mary Daly is a beautiful and accomplished girl.

The German Government, November 3, officially granted permission to 15,000 Transvaal Boers to trek through the Kalahari Desert to territory in German Southwest Africa.

According to the London Daily Express, Holland has expressed a willingness to purchase on behalf of Mr. Kruger for the exiled Boers a portion of German Southwest Africa.

There are 800 teachers and 35,000 pupils in Porto Rico. There are 300,000 children of school age without school facilities. There are no public school buildings, colleges or universities.

Robert W. Hanbury has been appointed president of the board of agriculture in the British cabinet, and Marquis of Londonderry will retain the portfolio of the postmaster general.

The bodies of twenty-two persons were recovered in Hongkong, November 13, killed by the collapse of houses in the typhoon. More than fifty bodies were recovered from the harbor.

The Pittsburg Coal Company has inaugurated a plan whereby its 20,000 employees are not only to become stockholders in the company, but have an accident, death and pension fund.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.		
Three Second-Hand Drays.	Double Drays.	
Two Second-Hand Single Drays.		
Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons.		
Four Second-Hand Express Wagons.		
All kinds Second-Hand Buggies.		
All kinds Second-Hand Harness.		
PRICES BELOW REASONABLE.		

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at

AUCTION

when you can get a standard make

from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR

\$10 Wheels!

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. BUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial

Fertilizers.

AS CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836

Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD AGENTS

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGENTS

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,550,000

Total reinsurance 107,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 5,330,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 40,330,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD.

Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED—

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE

AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 4d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, \$1.00

PER YEAR, \$10.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. DICKY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public P. O. Box 794, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOKE—(Robert Lewis, F. J. Cooke, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 41 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St., Tel. 119. Family, plantation and ships stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.—Bottled, Car. Port and Allen Sts. Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CARDINAL'S HATS

FOR UNITED STATES

Gifts That Are Likely to Disappoint France and Austria.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A despatch to the Herald from Rome says:

A very strained condition of feeling exists between the Austrian representative of the Vatican and His Holiness. It concerns coming distribution of Cardinal's hats.

The Austrian Government has of late been using with much persistence that the Archbishop of Prague should receive the coveted scarlet. The See of Prague is considered by Austrians, for historical and other reasons, to be of Premier rank and has been held by a succession of dignitaries of princely title. It is now occupied by Baron Scrima.

The Pope, however, has just given a final decision, which is negative, on the ground that the Archbishop is too young.

Furthermore there are other disappointments in view. These will touch French aspirations, as the number of Cardinal's hats expected by the French will not be granted.

This last decision is due to the growing importance attached by His Holiness to the increasing development of the Roman Catholic faith in the United States, in which country, in consequence, two new appointments of Princes of the church have been decided upon.

This appointment of two additional American Cardinals may cause jealousy, but it is only in accordance with the amount of support which the Roman Catholic church in the United States is giving to the Holy See, as compared with other nations. Commenting upon the above, the Herald says:

"Gossip will be set going at a fast pace by this announcement that two red hats are to come to the United States. One solution of the ecclesiastical friction that has for years existed between the east and the west, used to be that both Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland should be raised by the sacred college and thus all rivalry squelched, but a new factor has appeared on the scene in the person of Archbishop Chappelle, of New Orleans, the delegate apostolic to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"This is a most important office, and as Mr. Chappelle seems to be meeting its many requirements successfully he will no doubt receive the customary reward of the Red Hat that Rome bestows on her successful diplomats. This would dispose of one of the newly promised dignitaries. Then who is to get the other? Such a course would leave the old trouble unsolved. Both Archbishop Corrigan and Archbishop Ireland have been in Rome this summer and both were received there with the highest honors. Archbishop Corrigan made a report to the Pope of wonderful prosperity and progress in his diocese of New York. But this point is balanced by the high honors paid to Archbishop Ireland in France and his undoubted reputation as a force for even international weight. Another idea is the recently mooted topic of a Cardinal of the Cuera, or resident in Rome for the United States. He would be specially charged to look after the affairs of the church here. For this Mr. Martinielli, who will undoubtedly soon be made a Cardinal, has been spoken of, but it is not thought he would do, because he is really an Italian and not an American, though so long resident here."

THE BOER WAR.

Steyn and De Wet Raiding and Brand Defeated.

MASERU, Basutoland, Wednesday Nov. 21.—Natives report that former President Steyn and General De Wet, with a thousand men, traversed the British lines between Alexandria and Wardenham's store and attacked a British post, subsequently retiring by the road to Dewetsdorp in the Orange River country.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Nov. 22.—The Boers, under Brand, were defeated November 18th at Baderspan with heavy losses, the Lancers charging through the Boer line, doing deadly damage, as a number of riderless horses demonstrated. Brand himself was wounded. The British casualties were not serious.

VENGEANCE DEMANDED

Germany Wants the Officials' Heads.

UNITED STATES OPPOSED

McKinley Against Policy of Bloodshed--Status of the Negotiations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—According to a special from Washington to the Herald, Minister Conger's dispatch to Secretary Hay asserting his belief that the punishment of Chinese leaders imposed by the decree issued by the Chinese Government is not adequate, is opposed to the opinion held by the President and the Secretary of State.

Another important development in the situation is that Germany has proposed that, as a condition to continuing the negotiations, China be compelled to execute the eleven princes and officials alleged to be responsible for the Chinese outrages. This condition is very distasteful to the administration, which is expected to take steps to secure its modification.

Mr. Conger's message was in response to an inquiry from Secretary Hay, sent immediately after the presentation of the decree to this Government by Mr. Wu. The Secretary cabled that the United States did not intend to pursue a policy of vengeance, but stated that because of Mr. Conger's experience the President necessarily left in his hands the determination of whether the punishments imposed were adequate. Secretary Hay also urged him to take into full consideration the attitude of the Chinese and the ability of the Imperial Government to carry out more severe sentences.

It is evident to the officials that the siege through which Mr. Conger and other ministers went last summer has angered them against the Chinese and caused them to be foremost in demanding blood expiation. In the hope of deterring Mr. Conger from any ideas of

vengeance Mr. W. W. Rockhill was sent to Peking as his adviser. It is an open secret that the authorities would have preferred the reference of the negotiations to a commission, formed of commissioners three in number, appointed by each power, but this plan failed of accomplishment.

The proposal of Germany that the continuance of negotiations depends upon the execution of the princes and officials thought responsible for the outrages is another form of the proposition submitted to the Washington Government several weeks ago by Baron von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires. Germany proposed at that time that as a condition precedent to negotiations the Chinese Government be compelled to surrender the "first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed against international law."

The response of the United States was that it could not join in a demand of this character, that China should be afforded an opportunity to punish the criminals, and that provision for their punishment should be made in the negotiations for final settlement.

The President is considering the new German proposal and he will probably decline to agree to it suggesting some modification that may lead to a satisfactory solution.

An official said that as some of those condemned by the ministers are powerful princes and officials controlling Chinese forces, it is plain that unless the Imperial Government, desirous of carrying out the ultimatum of the foreign representatives, is able to arrest the culprits quickly they are likely to combine in their own defense. The possibility is suggested that they might kill the Emperor. Such an act would be a signal for an anti-foreign outbreak all over China and would have consequences which the authorities hesitate to contemplate.

SHOWING THE FRENCH FLAG

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The admiral in command of the French fleet in Chinese waters cables that he has divided his vessels into three squadrons, in accordance with instructions to make the best showing of the French flag. The first squadron will be stationed in the Gulf of Pechili, which will be the base of operations, with a vessel at Nagasaki and another at Chefoo. The second squadron will be stationed at Shanghai, its duty being the surveillance of the Yang-tse-kiang and its contiguous islands and the coast as far as Foo Chow. The third squadron will cover the coast from Foo Chow to the Tonquin frontier.

Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft, according to last advices, was the guest of a former schoolmate, Mrs. E. W. Fox, at Clayton, New Mexico.

WHAT OF THE CZAR?

His Death Rumored In Paris.

RUSSIA DEEPLY STIRRED

Rumors of Poisoning Add to the Suppressed Excitement in the Great Empire.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22, 2.30 P. M.—(Special Bulletin)—A private telegram from Paris makes the assertion that the Czar is dead. There is no confirmation from any other source.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—Alarm is growing over the Czar's condition notwithstanding the bulletins of favorable character sent out from Lavidia. It is believed here that the patient is in the gravest danger. Russia has become deeply religious and prayers are being offered up daily from the various churches in all the large cities of the Empire for the Czar's recovery.

The Czarowitch, Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's brother, has arrived at Gatchina, near here, from Copenhagen, and it is possible he may undertake to advise the heads of departments who, so far during the Czar's illness, have been acting independently. The last bulletin from Lavidia says:

"The Czar's temperature at 9 last evening was 102.6, pulse 76. He slept but little during the night, but no disturbing cause."

"His Majesty's general condition is satisfactory. Temperature this morning, 100.6; pulse 70."

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The anxiety concerning the condition of the Czar is not allayed but rather aggravated by the conflicting reports of its nature and causes that come from St. Petersburg and Lavidia. While there is a general agreement in calling the disease typhoid fever, and pains have been taken to contradict the rumor that it is typhus, yet many are not convinced by the

in the bulletins and are disposed to regard typhoid fever as a convenient name for a disease that may proceed from any one of a hundred different causes.

It is the persistent rumors of poison and vague allusions to weakened heart action in the bulletins that causes doubt and misgiving. The Russian rule has sometimes been characterized as a despotism tempered by assassination, and people in the present crisis are talking suggestively of that gloomy and ominous maxim. Three distinct kinds of poisons have been mentioned as the cause of the Czar's illness. One said it was tainted milk. Another that the cause was bad fish, and the third plainly said that Nihilists in the Czar's household had been administering to him some form of slow poison in his daily food and that this had been kept up for some time. It is difficult to believe that in a royal household tainted food of any sort could pass the inspection and reach the Czar's table. It is this doubt that makes people shake their heads. The modern scientific poisoner can work as effectively and more secretly than any of the Borgias if he is in a position to put milk or fish ptomaines in the daily food of the intended victim.

It is these unexplained facts, coupled with the grave doubts as to the succession and the danger to the peace of Europe in case of the Czar's death, that are causing so much anxiety and doubt in the European capitals.

TO REDUCE REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee Will Present a Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee today decided to present the bill for the reduction of the revenue to the full committee Saturday, December 1st, at 10 o'clock. The bill, however, probably will be prepared some time before that. Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau was before the committee some time today giving information concerning the effect of the reduction of certain schedules and also as to the amount of revenue raised by portions of the present law which it is proposed to reduce.

The committee has agreed on a number of schedules to be reduced, while on others there is a disagreement. It is probable that sub-committees will soon be appointed to make a final draft of the measure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Sugar—Raw, firm, fair, refining, 3½c, centrifugal 96 test 4½c, molasses sugar, 3½c. Refined steady, crushed, 6½c. Canned 5½c.

DEATH ON THE STORM

Many Victims in the South.

COLORADO CATCHES IT

California Also Has a Violent Gale Which Almost Becomes a Hurricane.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20.—It is feared that the loss of life caused by a cyclone that passed through middle Tennessee tonight will be very heavy. Telegraphic and telephonic connections and railroad traffic are paralyzed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Advices received tonight from the storm-swept sections of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee indicate that the loss of life and damage to property is far greater than at first reported. The difficulties in the way of securing information from the devastated sections are almost insurmountable. The places affected are remote and isolated and at the best they are not well equipped with means of communication, and the storm which last evening carried devastation across the country at the same time swept away the wires, so that the telephone and telegraph wires alike were swept out of service. Dependence has necessarily been placed in railroad men and travelers coming from affected parts.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—From advices received here via courier or by telephone, the following tabulated list of victims is obtained:

	Killed.	Injured.
Columbia, Tenn.	40	25
Lagrange, Tenn.	10	6
Laverne, Tenn.	2	29
Thompson, Tenn.	1	0
Nolansville, Tenn.	2	12
Love Station, Tenn.	2	1
Tunica, Miss.	5	0
Lula, Miss.	4	0
Hernando, Miss.	2	0
Batesville, Miss.	2	8
Boxley's Store, Tenn.	3	0
Franklin, Tenn.	0	2
Morro, Tenn.	1	0
Totals.....	74	74

IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—California was isolated from the world yesterday morning for a few hours. During the preceding night the storm wrenched telephone and telegraph poles from their settings and snapped wires as though they were threads.

Our wires were never in worse shape," said the manager of the Western Union yesterday morning. "The lines in Alameda county were in the worst shape. For two hundred yards across Goat Island every one of the wires were flat on the ground."

Communication with Eastern and Sound cities was also interrupted and until noon we were able to get little business through."

We were unusually fortunate," said Superintendent Storror of the Postal Company. "All our wires but a few worked through the night."

Half the telephones in San Francisco were out of order yesterday morning. In two or three places poles carrying scores of trunk lines were thrown down and thousands of 'phones immediately became useless.

At noon on Tuesday the telephone company had 25,000 miles of wire in perfect working order in California. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning with the exception of a few local 'phones, this entire system was disabled.

The most serious trouble in San Francisco was experienced at the foot of Seventh street. At this point ten poles carrying eighty copper wires, were blown down and the service completely stopped.

The storm played havoc with the wires of the Southern Pacific, and line-men have been out in force in this state and Nevada repairing the damage. For several hours Tuesday night the train dispatcher's office at the Oakland mole was without a wire. The main office at Market and Montgomery streets in this city found all of its main wires out of order yesterday and was unable to reach Ogden, Sacramento, Fresno, Portland, Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo and other central points.

HAVOC AT COLORADO SPRINGS

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 22.—The windstorm which swept over the Pike Peak region yesterday and last night was the worst experienced in this State. It lasted sixteen hours. The period of greatest intensity was from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. There was no loss of life. The damage is estimated at \$75,000. The telephone and telegraph companies sustained heavy losses.

The greatest velocity attained by the wind was about 8 o'clock last evening when eighty miles an hour was reported by the weather bureau at Colorado College. At that hour the Durkee building and El Paso bank block in the center of the business section were partially demolished, causing a loss of \$20,000. Many small residences on the outskirts were demolished.

The storm subsided about daybreak and calm and warm weather prevails today. The business section presents a dismantled aspect and all business is suspended for the day. The public schools were able

KRUEGER LANDS ON SOIL OF FRANCE

MARSEILLES, November 22.—Paul Krueger, former President of the South African republic landed here at 10 45 a. m.

Mr. Krueger cannot but be elated at the warmth of his reception by the people of Marseilles today. He may be said to have been borne on an irresistible wave of enthusiasm from the landing stage to his hotel. The broad streets and boulevards through which the route lay presented a perfect sea of human beings all gathered there prompted by the unanimous desire to welcome the aged Boer statesman. From the moment the white, twelve-oared barge left the side of the Gelderland with Mr. Krueger, who appeared to be in good health, sitting in her stern, surrounded by the Boer representatives, including Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, a storm of cheers broke and never ceased until Mr. Krueger entered his hotel. Even then a vast concourse of people remained in front of the building until Mr. Krueger appeared on the balcony, where he had to remain for some time, uncovered, acknowledging the acclamations of his thousands of admirers, who continued cheering until they were hoarse with shouting.

Replying to the storm of acclamations, from the solid block of thousands of enthusiastic people, Mr. Krueger said the warm reception given him today would do much to soothe the wounds in his heart. The Boers, he added, will never sacrifice their freedom. They will rather be exterminated to the last man.

Replying to the addresses of the Presidents of the Paris and Marseilles committees, Mr. Krueger spoke in Dutch and in a low voice, accompanying his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand. After thanking the committee for the warmth of the reception accorded him, and expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French government, he spoke of the war as terrible and barbarously conducted by the British. He said:

"I have fought with the savages but the present war is even worse. We will never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State lose their independence it will be because they lost every man, woman and child."

This declaration which Mr. Krueger made dispelled at once any impression that he intended to accept a compromise from the British government. His announcement was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Krueger," "Vive les Boers," "Vive la Liberte."

The scene at the landing place was an animated one. The decks of all the steamers in the Lyons basin were crowded with sight-seers. The crowd swelled to great proportions as the news spread through the city that the Gelderland had entered the harbor.

A cold northwest wind which set in during the night cleared away yesterday's clouds and the morning broke fresh but with bright sunshine. The inner harbor was all the gay for the decoration of a number of French yachts with multi-colored flags and pennants, among which Boer flags were prominently displayed.

The Gelderland was sighted several miles out at sea and Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, an interpreter and Dr. Van Hammel immediately proceeded to the Dutch warship in a steam launch and boarded her. A conference between the Boer leaders ensued, while the Gelderland was slowed down behind the island of the Chateaux d'If. She remained there until 10 a. m. when she steamed into the outer harbor, firing a salute of 21 guns to which a search battery replied.

A flotilla of pleasure steamboats and rowboats cruised around the Gelderland immediately after she had reached her moorings, their occupants cheering for Mr. Krueger and the Boers.

The reception committee, of which Senator Paulist was the president, had been waiting in the cold damp morning air for two hours when a boat from the Gelderland landed Dr. Van Hammel, the bearer of a message saying Mr. Krueger could not land for two hours. The messenger explained that the commander of the Gelderland before Mr. Krueger left Dutch territory (otherwise the Dutch warship) desired to render him the honors due to a President of the South African Republic and the commander also wished the officers and crew of the Gelderland to take a solemn farewell of Mr. Krueger who would leave the ship with a guard of honor drawn up on her deck. For this ceremony the sailors were to don their full dress which would involve a delay of a couple of hours. This message dumfounded the members of the committee, who were unable to conceal their annoyance as they recognized that such delay would dislocate all the arrangements and lead to the dispersal of the immense concourse along the route. The President of the committee thereupon explained the situation to Dr. Van Hammel and urged him to persuade Mr. Krueger to land without delay, as otherwise he feared that the Marseilles people who had already expressed disappointment yesterday, would be completely disappointed and the demonstration would collapse.

Dr. Van Hammel left with this message and there was great relief when a reply was received to the effect that Mr. Krueger would land in twenty minutes.

The Gelderland was decorated with flags in rainbow fashion. An outburst of cheers from on board the vessels in the harbor announced to those awaiting to receive that Mr. Krueger had left the Gelderland and a few minutes later the barge of the Gelderland with the Dutch flag flying at her stern, a gold-laced officer standing at the tiller and a group of civilians sitting in her stern in the center of which was the unmistakable figure of the former Boer President, was seen approaching the landing stage.

His companions, Messrs. Fischer and Wessels and others were bare-headed. Mr. Krueger was wearing a tall hat, bound with deep crepe and much of the crepe was a thick dark overcoat and muffled and steel-tipped spectacles. As he approached the shore he raised his hat and acknowledged the cheering. He seemed strong and had no need of a helping arm from the barge to the shore.

For a few minutes the shouts of "Vive Krueger," "Vive les Boers," rendered



PRESIDENT AND MRS. KRUEGER.

every other sound inaudible. When the cheering subsided Dr. Leyds presented Mr. Krueger to the French committee.

The sun was then shining down on Mr. Krueger and he held up his hat to shade his eyes from the glare. As he stood in this attitude his head slightly bowed with his hair brushed back, he was an unutterably pathetic figure, which at once won the sympathy and reverence of every person present.

Hats were doffed until the speeches ended, and Mr. Krueger was conducted to his carriage.

WHAT KRUEGER SAID IN FILI

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—Following is the text of Mr. Krueger's speech on landing.

"I thank the President of the Marseilles committee and the President of the Central Committee of the Independence of the Boers for their welcome. I thank all this population assembled in great concourse to greet me for although I was mourning for the misfortunes of my country, and although I have not come to seek festivities, still I, nevertheless accept with all my heart these acclamations. For I know they are dictated to you by the emotions which are inspired in you by our trials and by your sympathy for our cause which is that of the liberty which awakened you. I am truly proud and happy at having chosen as my point of landing a port in France, to set foot of free soil and to be received by you as a free man. But my first duty is to thank your government for all the tokens of interest that again only recently it was pleased to give me."

I believe the English had they been better informed, would never have consented to this war, and since the expedition of Jameson who wished to seize the tribes of Africa but the barbarians we have to fight now are worse than the others. They even urge the Kafirs against us. They burn the farms we worked so hard to construct and they drive out our women and children whose brothers and husbands have been killed or taken prisoner leaving them unprotected, roofless and often without bread to eat. But whatever they may do we will never surrender. We will fight to the end. Our great imperishable confidence reposes to the Eternal in our God. We know our cause is just and if the justice of men is wanting to us, He the Eternal, who is master of all peoples and to whom belongs the future will never abandon us."

I assure you that if the Transvaal and the Orange Free State must lose their

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued on Page 5.)

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1903.

NO LEPROS NEED APPLY.

The appearance of a supposed leper, who came as a passenger on the China is due to the advice of a Board of Health doctor in San Francisco. Whether this act means an entering wedge for the California plan of sending American lepers to Molokai remains to be seen. The leper who came here says he has been cured and wants to go to the settlement on Molokai to cure others. This is a laudable ambition providing the story is true, but until the Hawaii board examines the man we shall have to reserve judgment on that qualifying point.

In the event that the stranger is still the victim of the active plague it is the duty of the Board of Health to ship him back to the Coast forthwith. No State has the right to send agencies of plague into another State or Territory; every State or Territory has the right to quarantine against such agencies. Unless Congress specifically sets a portion of these islands apart as a Federal leper colony, our Board of Health is as much entitled to turn people back who come here suffering from that contagious or infectious disease as Texas was to quarantine against California last summer or as California was to quarantine against Hawaii ten months ago. The right is one which, no doubt, will be exercised if an occasion for it comes.

We cannot state, in too strong terms, the objection Hawaii has to becoming a refuge for non-resident lepers. By the process of segregation and good care we are now getting, the better of the scaly plague and if things are left as they are the time will come when Hawaiian leprosy will be no more. There will never, on the other hand, be an end of it if the whole United States is permitted to send fresh supplies. We must also consider the effect upon tourists and home-seekers of the reputation the islands would get as a leper-etto. Mainlanders know little about Hawaii; they are not sure but it is a Venetian group of islands connected by bridges. Even so well-informed a man as Tom Johnson, the Ohio street car magnate, talked last year of building a trolley line from Honolulu to the volcano. No one knows how many people have been deterred from coming to Oahu or Hawaii or Kauai or Maui by the evil fame of Molokai. Once spread that fame broadcast and have "Sent to Hawaii," printed over the account of every deportation of lepers from the Mainland and nine out of ten Pacific tourists will give up the go-by and no farmer will think of looking this way for a home. The Paradise of the Pacific would become as much of a danger signal on the map as Botany Bay used to be or as the Andaman Islands are now.

"No Lepers Need Apply!" That is the sign to be raised on these islands and held steady with a strong hand.

THE PARENT TRUST.

A gentleman who wrote to San Francisco in the early stages of the plumbing fight, trying to get an order filed for plumbing material to put on sale in Honolulu, tells the Advertiser that the dealers there refused to sell, as all of them were in the trust and could not do business with independent retailers. This gentleman suggested that the supply houses here, now that they have opened their doors to all comers as required to do by the Federal law, may find a like difficulty on the Coast and elsewhere and that a shortage of fixtures in the Honolulu market may result.

In that case the remedy for the local supply houses is quite as easy as was that of the public against the Honolulu trust. If any one of them cannot buy goods in San Francisco or elsewhere, owing to a conspiracy in restraint of trade, it may bring a civil action and recover three-fold damages with costs and attorney's fees; and supplement that act, furthermore, by criminal proceedings in the Federal courts where both civil and criminal actions under the conspiracy law must lie. The plumbing trust of the United States is just as vulnerable under Federal statutes as was the plumbing trust of Hawaii; all it needs is for somebody to pull the lanyard of the cannon which is loaded to destroy it.

So if the local dealers stand up for their rights, as we trust they will, no wholesaler in the United States can keep them from getting plumbers supplies at market rates.

The prospects of the Nicaragua canal, in favor of which the American commission will report, ought to be excellent. The next Congress is to be Republican by a larger majority than ever, the administration, with four years ahead of it, will be influential in Congress to a higher degree than has been possible during the past two years and will use that influence in favor of the canal. Colis P. Huntington, the most active and potent enemy of the enterprise is dead. All things considered, the passage of some modification of the Hepburn bill next winter should be easy and sure.

Colorado has now attained the same bad eminence as Texas and Louisiana in the matter of burning negro rapists at the stake. The details of the Western horror are too sickening to print and the Advertiser left the most of them out of its columns. Enough were published, however, to show how far American civilization still accords with the inhumanities of savage tribes and to suggest the need of stringent legislation with a capital penalty against lynchings.

The anti-liquor movement in American politics had no show at all against the full dinner pail crusade.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Most Americans find it difficult to make Thanksgiving day seem real on tropical soil. The historic setting of the day is snow and ice and harsh November gales, its local habitation a lonely farmhouse half-smothered in fleecy drifts. Its keynote is the sound of approaching sleighbells and the cheery notes of hospitality and family reunion at the door. In a million nooks and corners there will be such sights and sounds today. How many there are among us, far from New England snows, who can conjure up the scene. The farmer's family turned out early this morning before darkness had left the sky and while the chill was keenest, for there was much to do. From far and near the scattered members of the home circle were coming, with the grandchildren to the old manse. Roaring fires must be built not only in the kitchen stove but in the two base-burners and in the wood-consuming stoves upstairs. All the dreary house must be warmed and coal and wood enough brought in to keep up the heat for the day. There are chores to do before the hasty breakfast of ham and eggs has been laid; cows to be milked, paths to be dug from the roadway to the door, outer drifts to be cut down; and "slinking up" must be done by the "women folks." Much of the preparation for the coming feast had been carried on the day before. Then the twenty-five pound turkey, lordly gobbler of the flock, long fed on corn and beech nuts, had been killed and hung. Chickens for the inevitable pie had been prepared; mince meat, redolent of spices and cider, was chopped and put in a jar; big potatoes were sorted out for the oven; a white "batch" of bread was cleverly baked; red apples had been chosen from the barrel and set in the pantry near the stove; butternuts were cracked and the best barrel of cider was lifted on saw-horses, ready to have a hot poker thrust through the frozen part to let out the cold, concentrated juices at the heart. So what remains this morning is to cook the meal and lay the table and receive the company—enough, though, in all conscience, when it is remembered that dinner comes at noon. But all will be well; the table will groan as of yore with the best of good things and the old father and mother and the maiden daughter will be dressed in their faded best when the married sons and daughters reach the homestead. God bless them all, and may good digestion wait on appetite and health on both.

There isn't much of that sort of a Thanksgiving day here in the tropics. A moist heat rises from the earth or perhaps a summer rain makes the grasses greener and floods the rice fields; plummy palms drowse along the shore where bathers plunge or fishermen cast their nets; the mountain peaks rise like ochered islands in a lake of clouds; the strange, foreign birds call harshly to one another; when the sun shines the perspiration starts and the appetite fails; alien races trudge the streets and lanes, unmindful of the meaning of the day. But for the spirit of those who worship and for the turkey that appears, whether it tastes like turkey or not, Thanksgiving day would seem distant and intangible indeed—a mere fragment of the calendar, the mere memory of good times far gone.

The Board of Health in San Francisco may as well keep its lepers at home. Nothing short of an act of Congress will persuade Hawaii to receive them and no act of that sort, in the face of Hawaii's united protest, is likely to be passed. We can well understand the desire of San Francisco to rid itself of undesirable wards, but it must find its own asylum for them—plenty of suitable places for which are in the form of small islands off the Southern coast.

The New York Nation hints its astonishment that President McKinley should have appointed the local judges who brought in that Constitution-follows-the-Flag decision. The same quality of surprise was manifested here when the appointments were made and it has been growing ever since. The simple truth is that the President was made the victim of the most arrogant kind of a green rook game and the administration of Hawaiian justice likewise.

Wilcox's desire to keep out negroes is easy to explain. He knows they will vote the Republican ticket and turn down men of his character with a dull thud. Hence these tears! The circumstance will go far to reconcile the public to the coming of negro laborers, especially if they bring their families and are not inclusive of emigrants from the big towns.

Oom Paul's reception in France is of the same quality as that given Benjamin Franklin in 1776. All that is needed to make a distinguished visitor welcome among the French is to assure him the ill-will of the English. It is doubtful that the French have as yet hostility to the Germans as they have to their neighbors across the channel.

The Gear-De Bolt candidates are still on at Washington and the hope is general here among people who have had enough of political and buffoon courts that the President will appoint Mr. De Bolt and thus raise the tone of the new judiciary.

Senator Morgan's return to the upper House means that Hawaii as well as Alabama will have a strong representation there. So will the Nicaragua canal.

It is natural to think that the czar has been possessed but there is no evidence of such a crime yet in the bulletins given to the press.

Senator Davis' Condition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22. There was a fearful charge in the condition of United States Senator Davis today. For several days his food has consisted of eggs, cocoa and other easily digested foods. Naturally his almost constant delirium interferes materially with his ability to accept nourishment, and his condition is fearfully feeble. The kidney lesion yields scarcely at all to treatment, though the depletion of the system has been partially stayed.

ALUMNIS DO THE TRICK

Beat the Collegians at Punahou.

THE SCORE WAS 12 TO 0

Live Football Game on the Oahu Gridiron—Enthusiastic Rooters There.

THE doughty Punahou football eleven went down in defeat yesterday afternoon on the Oahu college gridiron under the superior weight and activity of the Punahou Alumni. Weight told from the first kick-off until the referee and the timekeeper stopped the oval from receiving further punishment.

The Alumni broke down their opponent's line with a human battering ram and played so quickly that the youngsters were toppled over like animated ten pins. The game from start to finish was a series of scrimmages and gaily be-stocked legs, seemed pointing skyward during the greater part of it.

Surprise was manifested by the spectators that the graduates did so well retained the knack of handling the pigskin despite their lack of systematic training. The sides were clearly very unevenly matched and this soon became apparent when the Alumni took the ball from the opponents after the initial kick-off and managed to hold it until the end.

The Punahou College team, however, made up for their lack of weight by dashing and brilliant playing. Individual work was a noticeable feature in their make-up, and many a beautiful sprint was made around the ends of the heavy Alumni with decided gains of territory in each instance. But these were merely spasmodic and almost invariably resulted in the loss of the ball to the seniors by failure to make downs. Splendid breaks through the center were made by Soper, Castle and Kaulukou of the junior eleven, much to the satisfaction of the be-ribboned young ladies of the college, whose hearts and sympathies were clearly with the youngsters.

On the other hand, Cooke, Fuller, Ingalls and Albert Waterhouse did some fine work, especially by taking the bull by the horns and breaking down the weaker lines. Cooke excelled in going straight through the center of the college eleven and made several magnificent struggles to carry the ball even after tackled and weighted down by the encircling arms of the juniors.

There were not many spectators present—not so many as had been expected. A large crowd was anticipated, but Thanksgiving dinners and picnics, the horse races and general family gatherings elsewhere had sad inroads into the expectations. There was, however, a gay throng of ladies and school girls dressed for the most part in white and wearing the buff and blue of the college. All about the gridiron they were grouped with a background of carriages. The campus was picturesque with the moving and excitable crowds which rushed from one point of vantage to another as the successive plays carried the struggling heroes of the gridiron up and down the field. Crowds of newboys in waggonettes witnessed the game and armed with strenuous horns enlivened the campus as only small boys know how. The day was perfect, the sky cloudless. There was a gratifying absence of rain or threatening weather.

The Punahou eleven won the toss-up for position and chose to defend the Ewa goal the Alumni taking the Wai-kihi end and the kick-off. The appearance of the junior eleven as they ran from their quarters to the gridiron two by two, brought out the familiar Oahu College yell:

Oahu-wah-Oahu-wah!
Punahou-Punahou,
Mau-wah-Mau-wah!

There was an air of expectancy on the faces of the students, especially when they saw the heavy Alumni team line up for the rush across the field after the first kick-off.

When the platoon soared for the junior goal from center under the impetus given it by Fuller's big right foot, the collegians lapsed into a painful silence, and the familiar coaching of the rooters was strangely absent. As the college yell was the slogan for each eleven, the college rooters felt that their efforts would be a waste of words.

Castle and Kaulukou for the juniors did some splendid tackling and succeeded in downing Cooke, Fuller, the two Judds and Ingalls, the most aggressive of the senior players. Cooke made most of the star plays of his team, followed closely by Fuller, while the younger Judd contributed his share of glory by dropping on to the ball at critical junctures. Cooke usually gained his point, except in one fierce play when Castle and Kaulukou tackled him low, swinging him with terrific force upon his own line, causing him to lose several yards. The towering form of Fuller, a meat for the juniors, and his sturdy attempts to buck the center of the Alumni determined counter-bucks and tackling which brought him to the ground.

The Alumni held the ball much of the time, but nevertheless made many disastrous fumbles. Soper of the Alumni, who played with the junior eleven to even of the weight, made many brilliant take-throughs. The Alumni center, however, contributed several fumbles, which made big losses for the youngsters. Kaulukou made the best run of the day when he made a fifty-yard run around the right end of the Alumni, taking the ball on a second trick pass from Soper. It was a pretty dash and was loudly applauded. Robinson made a fine run in the same direction. The first touchdown of the Alumni was made in ten minutes. The

second in the second half in eleven minutes. Quick, active playing characterized the game throughout, but it lacked the snap of evenly matched teams.

THE FIRST HALF.

At 3:20 o'clock the ball was put in play with a kick-off by the Alumni. George Fuller sent the ball to M. Robinson who, jogging his way through, brought the ball back ten yards. Kaulukou then skirted around right end for eight yards. Soper bucked for three yards and Kaulukou scored for first down. Castle took the ball and was downed by Ingalls behind the line for a loss of two yards. M. Robinson was given the ball and made six yards around the end. Only two yards to gain and Castle tried to buck center, but without avail, and the collegians surrendered the oval on the fourth down at the fifty-yard line in their own territory.

Fuller bucked for three yards and the Alumni duplicated the trick for first down. Fuller tried his luck again for six yards, and Ingalls followed for five yards.

The Alumni kept up a bucking game until they brought the ball to the twenty-five yard line. Cooke then took the ball around left end for 15 yards. Ingalls was given the ball for a buck. Kaulukou broke through and downed him before he had made a gain. On the next play Ingalls brought the ball within a yard of the opponents' territory. Cooke bucked the center for a touchdown, and A. Waterhouse kicked an easy goal.

There were twelve minutes more to play. Soper kicked the ball to Cooke on his twenty-five yard line and having covered a distance of five yards, returned the kick to the center of the field. Soper caught it and ran back three yards before he was downed. The collegians commenced to buck, but were finally forced to kick. Soper pushed the ball high in the air from the center of the field, and it went off bounds on the thirty yard line.

Ingalls bucked for two yards, and on the next play he took the ball around left end for twenty-five yards. Unfortunately A. Waterhouse had used his hands to parry the opponents from getting the possessor of the pigskin, and Referee Babbitt caught him at it. The ball was brought back twenty yards and it was given to the collegians.

Castle was run back for the loss of three yards. On the next play he tried to center, but the Punahou youngsters were on him and he could not make a gain. The undergraduates surrendered the ball on the fourth down. Fuller fumbled the ball and L. Robinson dropped on it. Kaulukou took the ball around the end for four yards, but on the next play he fumbled the ball and an Alumni fell on it. Fuller kicked the ball from his fifty yard line to the thirty-five yard line of the opponents' territory. The ball was missed and started to roll about fifteen yards before Soper picked it up and returned a kick of twenty-five yards. The Alumni took the ball and rushed it through the Punahou light line for fifteen yards before they surrendered it. Kaulukou fetched the ball around right end for three yards. The ball was given to Soper to kick, but he failed with a loss of four yards. On the next play Soper kicked the ball from his twenty yard line to the center of the field.

Cooke bucked the center for two yards, and Ingalls the Punahou line for six yards. Fuller tried an end play without much avail. Referee Babbitt caught a foul play on behalf of the Alumni, and so the ball was given to the collegians. A. Marcellino passed the ball to Soper, and he in turn passed it to Kaulukou, who skirted the left for fifty yards. While the collegian was approaching his opponents' goal, Cooke laid in wait in the back to stop him. A. Marcellino, who ran just behind Kaulukou, told him to cut in, but the latter could not hear and failed to do it. When Marcellino saw that Cooke must be put out he bipped him and had him off his feet. Kaulukou continued his course near the mauka side line. After stopping short awhile for a couple of yards before he was downed by A. Judd on the fifteen yard line. The young man was winded, but soon recovered. The collegians began to buck, but were forced to surrender the ball on downs near the ten yard line. Fuller punted to A. Marcellino, who caught it fairly. Being only a minute more to play, Soper shouted out most encouragingly to his colleagues, "We will try a goal."

The Alumni then lined up on the twenty-five yard line and Castle tried a kick from his thirty-five yard line. The ball flew alto, but went a few yards to the south of the posts, much to the regret of spectators, who appreciated the grit of the collegians. Fuller kicked off to the undergraduates from the thirty yard line and the oval fell into the arms of A. Marcellino, who returned it to Waterhouse, and the latter punted to Soper, who was in his tracks near the center of the field. Judd took the ball around the end for three yards and Castle bucked for one and a half yards, when time was called by Raymond Spalding, timekeeper.

THE SCORE STOOD:
ALUMNI, 6.
COLLEGE, 0

THE SECOND HALF.

After an interval of ten minutes the teams were on the gridiron again. The second half was quite different from the first. The Alumni played a fast bucking game and everything was in their favor. The spectators were, however, still more anxious to catch the pluck of the collegians. Soper kicked off to Fuller who ran back five yards and returned the kick to Soper who caught it fairly on his fifty-yard line. Soper returned the kick for thirty yards. Ingalls took the ball around left end for eight yards and duplicated the trick for four yards. Fuller bucked the line for first down. Ingalls' crispness gave the Alumni two yards. Cooke bucked center for two and a half yards and Fuller scored first down.

B. G. Waterhouse's crispness did not work. M. Robinson broke through and downed Ingalls behind the line for a loss of five yards. The collegians were given the ball. Castle bucked center without avail. A. Marcellino passed the ball to Soper who passed it back to Castle. The latter missed the ball and Cooke dropped on it. Ingalls skirted left end for ten yards and Fuller scored four yards and the other end. Cooke bucked the center for eight yards and Cooke again around the end made seven yards. B. G. Waterhouse was run back for a loss of four yards and Ingalls' buck was unavailable. On a play left wing over the quarter-back passed the ball to Cooke and covered a distance of fifteen yards around the college's left end. On their third attempt Cooke bucked through center for one and a half yard and on the next play he was run back for a loss of three yards.

The ball was on their twenty-yard line. B. G. Waterhouse tried a drop kick, but it was blocked by the collegians and Cooke captured the pigskin. He started for the Robinson. The Alumni started a lively bucking game, which was too much for the collegians until Fuller once the ball tricked pass from Soper. It was a pretty dash and was loudly applauded. Robinson made a fine run in the same direction. The first touchdown of the Alumni was made in ten minutes. The

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she loves on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend—"After having gotten on my neck 42 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was so glad I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER GIVES OUT

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Castle and Soper bucked without much avail and the collegians were forced to kick. Soper's kick was blocked and Judd dropped on it, the ball being in the center of the field. Ingalls took the ball, but was downed by Cruzan behind the line. In this play Referee Babbitt caught an Alumni off side and the Alumni lost ten yards. On the next play an off side play by the collegians gave the Alumni ten yards. The ball was still in the center of the field. Cooke bucked center for two yards and duplicated the trick for first down. Fuller skirted right end for ten yards and A. Waterhouse broke through for another ten. Ingalls bucked for six yards and Fuller and Waterhouse tried without much avail. Time was called and the game stood:

ALUMNI 12.
COLLEGE 0.

CORBETT MAY MEET JEFFRIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A new figure has loomed up on the pugilistic horizon. Herman J. Witte, a lawyer from Cincinnati, has called upon Corbett and Champion Jeffries with an offer of \$15,000 for a twenty-round bout, to take place on or before February 15. Mr. Witte's offer was practically accepted by Corbett, who said that he would increase the purse to \$20,000, by adding \$5,000 to the original amount bid. Jeffries, however, refused to consider the proposition, saying that conditions were out of the question.

Mr. Witte said that he represented the Business Men's Association of Cincinnati and was instructed to offer \$15,000 or 60 per cent of the gross receipts for a go between Corbett and Jeffries. The mayor of the city, according to Mr. Witte, has given the promoters a sanction to have one contest before February 15 so as to aid the Business Men's Association fund. The organization has for some time occupied the convention hall, but as it will vacate the building in February, it is the officers' intentions to hold a big fight there to make up a deficit in the association's fund before going.

Mr. Witte put the proposition before Jeffries, but the latter said:

"You see, in the first place, the bout is for only twenty rounds. The contest should be thirty-five rounds. I would prefer to fight Corbett to a finish."

Mr. Witte told Jeffries that it would be impossible to have the contest longer than twenty rounds, as the authorities would not permit it.

Jeffries then made a final proposition for a meeting: "I will fight Corbett in Cincinnati for a purse of \$25,000 but the bout must be to a finish. Corbett must put a side bet of \$10,000 and the winner is to take all."

"If the Cincinnati people are not ready to come to terms under these conditions, then my offer to meet Corbett to a finish will stand open for twenty-four hours. If by that time Corbett does not accept I will ignore him forever."

Two sporting men from Memphis called on Jeffries and offered to pull off his fight with Ruhlitz, but the purse was considered by him too insignificant.

When Corbett was informed of Jeffries' proposition to fight to a finish he said it was ridiculous.

C. Bolte, of Grinbaum & Co. was a returning kamaaina on the Mariposa yesterday.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

DORIC	DEC. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 29
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	COPTIC	DEC. 3
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
COPTIC	DEC. 29	PEKING	DEC. 23
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 6	GAELIC	JAN. 1
PEKING	JAN. 13	MONGKONG MARU	JAN. 10
GAELIC	JAN. 20	CHINA	JAN. 18
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 27	DORIC	JAN. 25
CHINA	FEB. 3	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 3
DORIC	FEB. 10	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 10
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 17	COPTIC	FEB. 13
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,
Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kilauea, Mahalo, Kawaihine, Mahukona, Lapaehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kaunakakai, Kilauea, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamao, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (360 working days) the sum of

Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

RACE MEET A SUCCESS

Thanksgiving Sport at Kapiolani Park.

THE TRACK WAS SLIPPERY

A Fair Crowd Attends and the Driving Association Feels Satisfied.

THE meeting of the Honolulu Driving Association held yesterday afternoon at the Kapiolani Park track must be written down a success. The association had been immensely handicapped by the bad weather in its efforts to give Honolulu a first class race meeting; indeed until Wednesday evening it was uncertain whether there would be any meeting at all. In the face of odds, however, the members of the Driving Association worked together with a will and the result was perhaps the most successful meeting on record, considering the short time available for preparation and advertising.

The attendance was very fair and the racing in every event was of a thoroughly enjoyable and exciting nature. Every race was keenly contested and with perhaps one exception the best horse won every time. On account of the heavy going the times were necessarily slow. Every race filled well, notwithstanding that the stables of Prince David and W. H. Cornwell were unrepresented, their owners not caring to run any risk with their horses on the somewhat slippery track. Sixteen different horses appeared in the different events and contested a series of races than which, taking them as a whole, none better have ever been run on the local track.

The racing was conducted with commendable dispatch and not a single unpleasant incident occurred to mar an enjoyable afternoon. Dr. Monsarrat's starting was of glittered order and deserves special mention. Betting on the whole was light, though some of the races were marked by spirited speculation, notably the fourth and fifth. The talent broke even on the day, the pronounced first choices getting home, Amario, Tom Ryder and Billy McCloskey. The victory of Merrill's Faust came as a surprise and Aggravation's defeat cost betters a pile of money, but chaos came to the backers when Frank S. the "sure thing" of the day, dogged it at the finish and succumbed to Amario by the shortest of heads.

Amario and Antidote added another to their long list of battles, the gray succumbing to Ballentine's good gelding. Merrill's Faust won the second race without an effort and is a good horse. G. S. McKenzie bought him from Sidney Boyd on Wednesday night, the consideration being \$150. Considering his breeding alone the new owner would look to have a bargain and should win many times the purchase price with the colt.

SIX FURLONGS, HAWAIIAN-BREDS. The three got off well together. Amario assumed the lead from the start and maintained it all the way. He won easily from Antidote by a length and a half. Lawrence H. has no speed. THREE-EIGHTHS MILE, MAIDENS. Shenandoah acted a perfect brute and ruined his chances at the post. Merrill's Faust had the race won all the way, and passed under the wire in a common walk. Shenandoah lost three lengths at the start, but when he fairly got going, came like a whirlwind; he will do in poorer company. General Cronje finished second, driven to the limit; he is of no earthly account.

SPECIAL HARNESS RACE. Tom Ryder came up to the wire in the style so beloved by his old time admirers. He took both heats with consummate ease. In the first heat he and Mongoose stayed together to the half, and shortly afterwards Mongoose got into bad going and stopped to nothing. He came again, however, and rattling through the stretch, passed the judges a possible second. The second heat was an exact reproduction of the first, Mongoose lingering in the same identical piece of track that he did in the first heat. He made a creditable effort in the stretch, but Cunningham's old warrior was laughing at him.

SIX FURLONGS, FREE FOR ALL. Virgil A led all the way, and ran a great mare. Aggravation was short, and probably out for an airing; seven furlongs is the least distance to suit her. General Cronje did not add to his laurels in this, his second venture of the day. Thomas, who rode Virgil, was cheered when he returned to weigh in. The winning jockey was badly injured a week ago while exercising a horse, and is not yet out of the doctor's hands. The crowd admired his pluck, and did not hesitate to express their feelings.

HALF-MILE DASH, FREE FOR ALL. Frank S was the medium of a plunge, and hundreds of dollars were bet on him at even money and odds of two to one against the field. After delaying the start somewhat by antics at the post, Frank S was first away. At the five-eighths he was a bare length in front of Amario, with Abbey trailing. So they ran into the stretch with Nichols riding like a demon on Amario, and Thomas sitting like a statue on the favorite. At the seven-eighths Thomas, who was apparently holding his horse, pulled wide, and Amario poached the inside berth. Then Nichols rode as he has never ridden in his life before and urged his mount to the last "Amario!" "Frank S!" yelled the crowd, and everyone looked for Thomas to let out a link and win the race. He made no motion, however, and just

when the pinch came Frank S tagged it, and Amario, running wonderfully straight, landed the goods by a short head. Frank S should have won, had Thomas been physically fit to have ridden anything like a strong finish. His crippled leg lost the race. Amario fairly set the seal on his fame by his game run in the last eighth. This was a game effort, and the grand stand went wild over it.

ONE MILE, FREE FOR ALL. Old Antidote and Billy McCloskey had it between them. Thomas on Billy indulged the crowd with the lead until the eighth, and then came along and won what appeared to the uninitiated to be a close race. The crowd were yelling for the "green goods" horse to a man, woman and infant, and Thomas allowed the game old chap to be beaten without in anywise being disgraced.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS. KAPIOLANI PARK, Nov. 22.—Honolulu Driving Association, fine, track building. First Race—Waikiki Inn Cup; six furlongs, Hawaiian breds, \$125 added. Amario, a, 119 (Nichols) 1 Antidote, a, 119 (Harry Jones) 2 Lawrence H, a, 119 (L. Ferreira) 3 Time, 1:23 1/4; good start; won ridden out by a length and a half, second driving. Winner, R. Ballentine's b. g. Amario, by Kealia-Amandine. Winner a much improved horse. Too muddy for Antidote. Lawrence barks loudly. Second Race—Three-eighths mile maiden; purse \$125. Merrill's Faust, 3, 114 (Kaena) 1 General Cronje, a, 119 (Thomas) 2 Shenandoah Jr., a, 119 (Nichols) 3 Bly, 5, 119 (Oploplo) 4 Time, 1:24; fair start; won galloping second and third driving. Winner, G. S. McKenzie's b. g. Merrill's Faust, by Imp. Watercress-Geneva. Faust the class. Cronje should be in St. Helena. Shenandoah not of a lovable disposition, but a streak. Bly is regarded affectionately by the stable cats.

Third Race—Special trotting and pacing; best two heats in three; purse \$100. Tom Ryder (Cunningham) 1 1 Mongoose (Judd) 2 2 Time, 2:50 1/4; 2:45 1/4; both heats won as desired. Winner, W. H. Cunningham's b. g. Tom Ryder. Ryder went through the mud like the old campaigner. Mongoose did not stay to argue with the sticky patches. Scratched, Fred Ross.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs, free for all; purse \$125. Virgil A, a, 119 (Thomas) 1 Aggravation, 5, 119 (Oploplo) 2 General Cronje, a, 119 (Kaena) 3 Time, 1:24; good start; won easily by a length; second driving. Winner, J. R. Wilson's blk m., Virgil A, by True Briton-Big Bertha. Virgil much the best. Aggravation short and running out of the distance. General Cronje dizzy keeping tab on the leader.

Fifth Race—Half mile, free for all, purse \$125. Amario, a, 119 (Nichols) 1 Frank S, a, 119 (Thomas) 2 Abbey, a, 119 (Kaena) 3 Time, 53 1/4; fair start; won by a short head; first two driving. Winner, R. Ballentine's b. g. Amario, by Kealia-Amandine. Frank S the best. Thomas lost race by being too weak to finish. Amario ran a good, game race. Abbey short and could not keep up. Frank S will beat Amario when they meet again. Scratched, Brock, 119.

Sixth Race—One mile, free for all, purse \$150. Billy McCloskey, a, 122 (Thomas) 1 Antidote, a, 119 (Nichols) 2 Watassa, a, 119 (Kaena) 3 Time, 1:56 1/4; good start; won clearly half a length; second all out. Winner, J. R. Wilson's c. h., Billy McCloskey, by Joe Hooker-Jessie R. Billy tons the best when right; short yesterday. Antidote, a king in a mile race for a race. "Watassa" could go. "Good horse that Watassa, some day he will," as the Portuguese remarked at Hilo.

The officials were as follows: Judges, J. W. McDonald, Captain Soule, Dr. Shaw; starter, Dr. Monsarrat; timekeepers, Frank Kruger, J. Quinn; saddling paddock, Dr. Chapman; clerk of the course, H. M. Ayres; clerk of the scales, Al Bore. Next Saturday afternoon the following card will be decided: One and one-quarter miles, running free for all; first \$150, second \$25. One mile running, Hawaiian breds; first \$100, second \$25. Three-minute class, trotting and pacing, five miles, trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred; purse \$100. Free for all, trotting and pacing, purse \$300. Entries close to the secretary today at 12 o'clock at the Club Stables. Entry fees are ten per cent of the first money.

Gus Schumann has charge of all refreshment privileges, and to him applications must be made. One dollar will be the charge for admittance tomorrow; quarter stretch badges will cost \$2. Carriages will be admitted to the grounds free. A meeting of the Driving Association will be held tonight in the Hawaiian Hotel at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

CATTLE KING IS A RAVING LUNATIC

The Result of Being Held Up and Then Sand-bagged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—W. F. Mellick, former president of the National Bank of Pocatello, Idaho, and "Cattle King" of the Snake River, is now a raving lunatic, the result, it is thought, of being sand-bagged in Chicago a week ago. He was taken to Morristown, N. J., heavily ironed today and was committed as a private patient to the state hospital at Morristown heights. The commitment was made at the instance of his father, E. W. Mellick, a wealthy farmer of New Germantown. James La Boyde, an attendant in the Detention Hospital, Chicago, brought Mellick here. He tells the story of assault and robbery.

Mellick had been in Chicago several days, had sold his cattle and was preparing to return to the Snake River country. On the evening of November 17th, with a large roll of bills, he started out to visit the theaters. Late that night he staggered into the hotel where he had been staying and asked for a loan of \$2 with which to pay the cabman for bringing him home. The cabman said he had found Mellick out near Lincoln Park on the boulevard, wandering around in a dazed condition. His money, watch, ring and all valuables were missing. The next morning Mellick drew a check for a million dollars and ordered a thousand dollar banquet to be served by one hundred waiters in his room. The proprietor called a physician and policeman and Mellick, after a struggle, was taken to the detention hospital.

KRUEGER LANDS ON SOIL OF FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Independence, it will be because all the Boer people have been destroyed with their women and children."

HAIRSHILLES, Nov. 22.—Today proved a triumph for Mr. Krueger, such as even the Boer delegates and his most ardent admirers failed to anticipate. The enthusiasm which marked every step of his progress from the Cathedral, but not in the hotel was reached was a revelation even to the people of Marseilles themselves. It fully equalled, if it did not surpass, the frantic demonstration of Patriotism with which France opened her arms to Major Marchand at Toulon, on his return from Fashoda.

An assembly of such masses, exceeding even the most sanguine estimate, might perhaps be partly explained by the very numerous observers of the Bishop of Marseilles, who had been invited to the Cathedral, but not in the hotel was reached was a revelation even to the people of Marseilles themselves. It fully equalled, if it did not surpass, the frantic demonstration of Patriotism with which France opened her arms to Major Marchand at Toulon, on his return from Fashoda.

Yet a grandeur of this demonstration, perhaps, ranks in importance to the character of the demonstration which up to that moment had been unanimously and exclusively a tribute of sympathy and admiration. "Vive Krueger," "Vive Les Boers," and "Vive La Liberté" were the cries that formed a hurricane of cheering and swept over the city. Unfortunately the reprehensible foolishness of half a dozen persons in throwing small coins into the crowd as Mr. Krueger passed, acted like magic in conjuring up an anti-rail outburst, which it needed all the promptitude and energy of the police to prevent becoming a serious disturbance. The hotel remained for the rest of the day in a state of siege, while at one time a procession several thousand strong marched in the direction of the British consul, shouting "Down with the English," and raising other threatening cries. The result was that a strong body of police was compelled to disperse the demonstrators although it was not found necessary to make more than a few temporary arrests. Throughout the evening, however, large bands of students and other youths marched up and down in front of Mr. Krueger's hotel and of the hotel which was the scene of the unfortunate incident, cheering in chorus for Mr. Krueger and the Transvaal and denouncing England. These demonstrators were more noisy than dangerous, and the police wisely left them to relieve their feelings in their own way.

Mr. Krueger bore the sea voyage extremely well. Many of his friends say he looks in better health than before he left Pretoria. The heavy fatigue and rough seas which the Goldenland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty lunch. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but to him, unintelligible addresses in French, and he left the hall visibly fatigued. He retired to his apartments for an hour's rest and Michael Davitt delivered a short address in behalf of the Irish people, which evoked much enthusiastic applause from those present, during which "Vive Ireland" resounded. The list of Mr. Davitt's address was interrupted by Mr. Krueger. Mr. Krueger resumed in the hall of the hotel to only the first address delivered by Mr. Thorell, President of the Marseilles committee, who presented the traveler with a symbolic bronze cup entitled "The Defense of Hope." Mr. Krueger's reply breathed the same determination to resist to the end, expressed in his speech at the landing stage. He said the situation was terrible for the Boers, but it was in no wise insupportable or defeatist. He was determined to stand by his people, but he was still firm in the hope that the "reign of the sword would ere long be overthrown by that of justice."

Mr. Krueger received a great ovation from his hearers. Although the former President had retired for a rest, still the crowd remained in front of the hotel, and horses and carriages could pass only with the utmost difficulty. Much indignation was expressed at the hotel incident, as previously called. It now appears that the crowd called upon the party throwing some from the balcony of the hotel to take off their hats to Mr. Krueger. But the seemingly plausible explanation was given that the were Englishmen, did not understand French and foolishly threw a small coin into the crowd, which they had frequently done on similar occasions in England. The Frenchmen misunderstood this, and imagined the coins were thrown insulting at Mr. Krueger. Hence the tumult. The crowd endeavored to invade the hotel, and the police prevented this. But the hotel people were obliged to close their doors, and late in the afternoon an unfriendly mob was still stationed before the building which was cordoned by police.

DEATH ON THE STORM

(Continued from Page 1)

to resume during the day, although many of the school buildings were considerably damaged. Preservation of life was undoubtedly assisted by the action of the electrical companies in shutting down all their plants at 2 p. m. yesterday and later by the work of the linemen in severing all main lines wires through the city. The rapid transit lines have been paralyzed for twenty-four hours. The storm was occasioned by the excessive drop in temperature and condensation of the atmosphere. The property losses from the storm are shown to be \$100,000, from the reports received up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, divided as follows: Business section of the town, \$40,000. Colorado Telephone Co., \$15,000. Colorado Electric Power Co., \$10,000. Western Union, \$5,000. Postal Telegraph, \$5,000. Colorado and Philadelphia Reduction Works, \$10,000. Balance scattering. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 22.—The sun rose this morning on a city badly scared and wrecked but not discouraged by the most fearful ordeal in its history. The gale began to subside about midnight, when it was blowing at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour and it has continued gradually to abate since that hour. Its highest velocity, as reported by the weather bureau at Colorado College, was eighty-five miles an hour. No loss of life has been reported. Edgar T. Ensign, formerly State forestry commissioner, was caught under a falling pole on Tejon street and carried to the hospital and plied to the ground. He has a compound fracture of one leg and internal injuries that will in view of his advanced age probably prove fatal.

The damage is greatest in the business part of the city. The El Paso bank, Durkee building, Gidding Block, Opera House, high school, postoffice, Antler's Livery, Colorado Springs Transfer Company and Mining Exchange buildings at the center of the city, have roofs torn off or badly damaged and wreckage blockades the principal streets. Plate-glass windows all over the city are shattered and the loss in these alone will amount to many thousands of dollars. From outlying sections of the city reports have come of destruction. In La Villa, a suburb, Smith's green houses were blown down and burned. There were about a dozen alarms of fire during the day and night. Firemen did valiant service and prevented spread of the flames. Mayor Robinson is commended on all sides for his prompt action in organizing a committee of safety. Mayor Sharrett was placed in charge and he at once organized a force to patrol the streets and instructions were positive to show no mercy to anybody starting a fire in the streets.

At 2 o'clock this morning, the chief of police and Mayor Robinson announced that at least 100 houses had been crushed or wrecked completely by the gale and thousands of shade trees have been torn up by the roots. The wire situation in the city is appalling. Few telephones are in service and not a single toll line wire a mile out side the city. The car lines are in even worse shape. The cars are down and the tracks are being pulled up. The city is turned by the wind. The Postal Telegraph Company has not a single wire anywhere. The Western Union has only the one line to Kansas City over the Rock Island. Between Denver and the Springs many miles of pole lines are down and will require weeks to replace.

Proposed Banana Line. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A committee composed of S. W. Setton and Frank Turner of Rama, Bluefields River, Nicaragua, representing the interests of the independent banana growers, is spending a few days here for the purpose of completing arrangements looking into the establishment of a direct steamer service for the benefit of the banana growers. On Saturday the committee will meet a number of the leading banana jobbers to discuss the situation and formulate plans.

Illinois' Official Vote. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—Following is the official vote of Illinois on President and Governor: President—McKinley, 597,585; Bryan, 501,341; Woolley, Prohibition, 17,225; Debs, Socialist Democrat, 9672. The Governor—Yates, Republican, 550,188; Applebiter, Democrat, 518,966; Barnes, Prohibition, 15,643; Perry, Socialist Democrat, 667.

Japanese Were Happy. Japanese Methodist Sunday school children were taken by their parents and pastor to Pacific Heights yesterday for a picnic. Mr. Desky made them very comfortable and added greatly to the afternoon's enjoyment. There were 200 children in all and their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Kihara, wishes to express his thanks publicly to Mr. Desky for his courtesy and kindness.

RHEUMATISM CHURCHES CROWDED

Two Bottles Make a Complete Cure

Perhaps your rheumatism is not bad enough to confine you to the bed, yet your muscles and bones ache every time a storm approaches, making you generally miserable. We can bring you positive and prompt relief.

Mrs. Isabella Menzies, of Gisborne, New Zealand, sends this letter and her photograph



"I took a bad cold which resulted in a severe attack of rheumatism. I tried all kinds of remedies without relief. Then I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was not disappointed, for after taking only two bottles the rheumatism all left me and I was cured. I want to do everything I can to make known what a wonderful medicine your Sarsaparilla is for those suffering the severe pains of rheumatism."

To make a quick cure, take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They make the liver active, cure biliousness and constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

T. S. Kay of Wailuku came in on the Mariposa.

J. K. Farley, tax assessor of Kauai, returned from a trip to the Coast by the Mariposa.

Edwin C. Gill, editor of the Republic, entertained his writing staff at dinner yesterday.

B. T. Bailey is receiving congratulations on the arrival of a boy at his house on the 29th.

Hall & Son have good serviceable bicycles which they are selling for \$10 and on up to any price you wish to pay.

Chas. S. Spalding, of Scotland, visiting his home after an absence of four years. He will remain here several months.

Hon. Alexander Young returned to Honolulu on the Mariposa, after an absence of several months in San Francisco and Oakland.

H. J. Nolte, the popular restaurateur, who has been on the Mainland some time for the benefit of his health, came home on the Mariposa.

W. H. Bailey, wife and children, formerly of Maui, but now residents of Oakland, arrived on the Mariposa for a visit. Mr. Bailey is a part owner of Wailuku Plantation.

Dr. Egisto Rossi, Italian commissioner of immigration to the United States whose office is in New York, is visiting here. He is investigating the question of Italian immigration into this Territory. Hon. S. M. Dutton formally introduced him to Governor Dole.

Professor Lyons says that the storm which raged over the Islands during the second week of the month, the news of which went forward to the Coast on the 14th, also took in the islands of California and swept a list of several towns, demolishing buildings and shipping.

Comedian, lecturer and traveler, Ben Bruns, of Kapaemohemua, Company fame, arrived by the Mariposa after an absence of several years touring the States with the National Lecture Bureau, and will talk at Hawaiian and Hawaiians and meeting with such success. Bruns has many friends here and after a meeting of old acquaintances for a few weeks, may decide to remain permanently, having several business propositions "up his sleeve," so to speak.

As to the church music, the Te Deum Jubilate and Harvest Anthem were rendered by the Second Congregation, choir with telling effect. The members of the choir certainly deserve high praise for the excellent work it did throughout the service. The soloists, Mrs. Charles H. Cooper, Mrs. E. E. Hoffman, Mrs. Glade McLean, Mrs. Elston, Miss Hagley, Arthur Wall, Ernest Ross and W. L. Stanley were at their best in everything they undertook. Such services are inspiring and ought to be given oftener, was a wish expressed by many at the close.

The service was intoned by the Rev. V. H. Kite in a very musically manner. The Te Deum and Jubilate were elaborate settings by Almazora, and the Harvest Anthem, "Grazie the Lord, O My Soul," by Greene. During the singing of the last hymn a collection was taken up for the Hospital for incurables.

Among those present at the service were, Governor S. H. Dole, Queen Liliuokalani, British Consul Hoare and Miss Hoare, Captain and Mrs. Pond, A. S. Cleghorn and others. The Right Rev. the Bishop, was seated in the chancel and pronounced the benediction. Then came a soul-stirring postlude by organ and orchestra.

The services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral commenced at 3 a. m. and were singularly solemn and grand. The church was filled with a characteristic congregation of white people, half whites, Portuguese, Hawaiians and a sprinkling of other nationalities. The Bishop of Honolulu officiated at mass. The "Ave Maria" by Miss Alice Campbell, with violin obligato by Paul Perry, was exquisite, and the duet by Miss Campbell and Mrs. Nane Alapai was delightful.

The Kawaiahae church was fairly well attended. The entire services were in Hawaiian and the congregation joined heartily in the singing.

The Portuguese Church was well filled and the services began at 10 a. m. The sermon preached by the Rev. A. V. Soares, was an able one and the music was good.

Most of the other churches observed the day to some extent. When the congregations streamed forth into the air and sunlight it was more than ever like an Easter Day on Fifth Avenue, and only needed the metropolitan setting to transform it into just such another beauty and dress show.

TO PROSECUTE THE MOB

Men Who Tortured Preston Porter, Jr., Will be Prosecuted

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 22.—District Attorney McAllister of Colorado Springs has ordered Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln county to proceed against the members of the mob who burned Preston Porter, Jr., at the stake last week. The order was issued after correspondence between Governor Thomas and Mr. McAllister. Just how the grand jury will be chosen has not yet been decided. Mr. McAllister says it will be composed of men who will do their duty at all hazards. The Governor insists upon a prosecution.

Men Who Tortured Preston Porter, Jr., Will be Prosecuted

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 22.—District Attorney McAllister of Colorado Springs has ordered Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln county to proceed against the members of the mob who burned Preston Porter, Jr., at the stake last week. The order was issued after correspondence between Governor Thomas and Mr. McAllister. Just how the grand jury will be chosen has not yet been decided. Mr. McAllister says it will be composed of men who will do their duty at all hazards. The Governor insists upon a prosecution.

CREDITED TO HAWAII

Increase of Shipping
On the Pacific.

THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR

Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain Shows Prosperity of the Nation.

Collector Stackable has received from Washington the following report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain which says:

The past fiscal year has been the most prosperous period known to American shipping for years. Returns for the current fiscal year promise an even more satisfactory condition.

For the first time since the Civil War the documented tonnage of the United States exceeds 5,000,000 tons. On June 30, 1900, American documented tonnage comprised 23,333 vessels of 5,184,849 gross tons, an increase of 300,000 tons over the previous year. Our maximum tonnage was 5,539,813 tons in 1891. Our shipping, the report adds, in 1891 was larger than that of France and Germany and nearly equaled that of the British empire. American vessels are almost wholly confined to the coasting trade, which employed last year 4,335,145 tons, or more than the total tonnage of Germany and France. British shipping now amounts to 14,261,000 gross tons.

Our tonnage in the foreign trade was only 816,736 tons, and carried this year only 9 per cent of our exports and imports. A century ago American shipping registered for foreign trade was 689,921 tons, while this tonnage now in the thirteen original states amounts to 482,907 tons.

The report says that for serious competition with foreign nations in the ocean carrying trade we are practically restricted to ninety-seven registered steamships of over 1000 tons, aggregating 260,320 tons. Single steamship corporations own greater tonnage. Japan has eighty-three ocean steamships of over 2000 tons, aggregating 286,200 tons. Besides these steamships we have 125 registered square-rigged sailing vessels of over 1000 tons each for the deep sea trade. More than half of these are over 20 years old, and as such vessels disappear their places are not supplied by construction.

Our tonnage is distributed between the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 2,727,892 gross tons; Great Lakes, 1,565,587 tons; Pacific Coast, including Hawaii, 612,904 tons; Mississippi and tributary rivers, 258,456 tons. The increase in our shipping during the decade was 740,342 tons, of which 184,512 tons was on the Pacific Coast, and was due mainly to Alaskan and Hawaiian trade. The effective carrying power of the world's merchant fleets has increased 60 per cent.

The most notable change in the world's shipping has been in the size of steamships. In 1890 there were 1128 ocean steamships of 4000 tons or over, while now 880 such steamships, aggregating 5,600,000 tons, constitute one-fourth of the world's steam tonnage. Increased speed, though great, has been less noteworthy.

Concentration of the world's shipowning has been notable. The thirty principal steamship companies of the world own 1600 steamships, or one-fourth in tonnage and more than one-quarter in carrying power of the world's ocean steamships. It is estimated that during 1899 the gross earnings of steam and sailing vessels in the foreign carrying trade of all nations amounted to \$700,000,000. The export trade of the United States requires 20 per cent of the world's aggregate tonnage of the steamships.

The problem of ocean transportation at this time, the report says, is essentially one of transportation by steel-screw steamships. The purposes to which wooden fore and aft vessels and steel square-rigged vessels are adapted are important, but restricted. The Suez canal reduced opportunities for sailing vessels, and the Nicaragua canal, it is said, will further reduce them.

In the past ten years Great Britain has built 4228 steel steamers of 3,537,000 tons, while the United States has built 455 steel steam vessels of 743,000 tons, of which 198, of 150,000 tons, were built on the Great Lakes. Our entire construction of the decade is about half of Great Britain's output of 1,340,000 tons during 1899. We have built for the foreign trade since 1890 only twenty-four steel steamships of 80,000 tons, and of this total eleven steamships of 58,000 tons were built as mail steamers under the postal subsidy. On August 23, 1900, the great merchant steel steam vessels, aggregating 278,000 tons, and forty-seven naval vessels of 13,000 tons (displacement), were building or contracted for. Contracts since that date bring the merchant total up to 350,000 tons, including about 100,000 tons on the lakes. Congress has authorized 179,800 tons (displacement) of naval vessels not yet contracted for. The current year will record much the largest amount of steel shipbuilding in our history. The report says the coasting law and its recent extensions, our heavy expenditures for naval construction, and the building of vessels to replace those bought for transports and the postal subsidy law have given steel shipbuilding its recent stimulus.

Mr. Chamberlain reviews in some detail the bills reported to the Senate and House of Representatives known as the subsidy bills and gives illustrations of the differences in cost of building and operating American and British steamships at the present time. He says that the subsidies proposed generally equalize these differences. A freight steamship carrying 5000 tons of cargo now costs \$275,000 in the United States, compared with \$214,000 in Great Britain, though steel is much cheaper here than abroad. Besides labor cost, the British advantage lies in the enormous scale of production, Great Britain being the world's "department store" of shipping. Monthly wages on the American vessels are \$1200, against \$900 on the British ship.

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail services to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past sixty years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 800,000 gross tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,907,000, and under the House bill \$2,790,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible, the

SUGAR

The latest sugar letter from Williams, Dimond & Co., to Messrs F. A. Schaeffer & Co., is dated Nov. 20, with no changes in the San Francisco market. The prices of November 12 still prevailing. The letter is as follows:

We last addressed you 15th inst. per U. S. T. Sheridan.

SUGAR—Since that date no changes have taken place in the local market nor for export to Honolulu, prices of Nov. 12 still prevailing.

BASIS.—No sales since last advice, making basis for 36 deg. Centigrade in New York 4.37c, San Francisco 3.95c.

LONDON BEETS.—November 16th. LONDON BEETS.—November 16th. LONDON BEETS.—November 16th. LONDON BEETS.—November 16th. LONDON BEETS.—November 16th.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willett & Gray report Nov. 15, total stock United States four ports in all hands estimated Nov. 14th, 53,999 tons against 187,348 tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba estimated Nov. 12th, 1700 tons against 12,860 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable, Nov. 15th at latest uneven dates, 579,799 tons against 751,951 tons; deficiency under last year, 172,152 tons.

cost during the first year of the bill's operation would be about \$4,500,000. The maximum of \$9,000,000, it is said, probably would be attained during 1904-05, when a reduction of subsidy rates would be necessary. By that time the building of 500,000 tons of ocean steamships and the necessary increase in number and extent of our shipyards, the report declares, would have materially reduced the cost of shipbuilding in the United States, compared with Great Britain and Germany. Under the bill, in five years American steamships in foreign trade, it is stated, would doubtless reach 1,200,000 tons and sailing vessels 650,000 tons, sufficient to carry about one-third of our ocean trade.

Tonnage taxes were \$880,482. In view of our great expenditure for labor improvements and lighting the coast, the report declares there seems to be no reason why our tonnage taxes should be so much less than for corresponding charges.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The San Francisco Board of Education have decided to inaugurate the system of semi-annual promotions in the schools.

Pioneer Square, Salt Lake City, will almost certainly be granted to the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad for terminal facilities.

The Republicans have secured two more Senators, which will give them a majority of five on joint ballot in the Nebraska Legislature.

Lord Ashburton's sale of rare books at Sotheby's in London drew a crowd. One rare book dated 1670, sold for £400, and another for £116.

The San Francisco Gas and Electric Company may soon have strong competition. Claus Spreckels is planning to build a rival plant.

The black sand deposits on the beach of Ureek Bay, Vancouver Island, have yielded \$10,000 this season. Next season a clean-up of \$500,000 is looked for.

A St. Joseph, Mo., the Pope said he hoped that God would grant his prayer for the prosperity of the United States.

The files of the controller of currency contain a long list of names of capitalists who want to get authority to establish national banks in the new possessions.

The Russian battleship Retyevian, recently launched at the Cramps' shipyards in Philadelphia, is similar in some respects to the Maine, Missouri and Ohio.

A fortune in whalebone was brought back from the Arctic by the whaling steamer Grampus. The bone is valued at \$135,000, and is the product of thirteen whales.

A Santa Cruz lad stole \$3,000 worth of jewelry from the family chest on November 13, and started out to have a gay time. He sold jewelry valued at \$1,000 for \$55.

The Paris Petit Journal declares the report to be quite correct that the secret of the new French cannon has been divulged.

A telegram dated Cripple Creek, Col., Nov. 13, states that ore to the value of \$100,000 a ton, was taken out of the Gold Bond Consolidated Mines Company of Gold Hill.

Libel proceedings may be brought against Lord Durham. The Jockey Club has reached no decision, but racing men are satisfied it will acquit the American jockeys.

At the fall meeting of the Yale corporation, it was voted that free tuition at the university should be given to five Filipinos of exceptional fitness and high character.

Miss Mary Daly, second daughter of the late Marcus Daly, will marry Jas. W. Gerard, a young lawyer of New York city. Mary Daly is a beautiful and accomplished girl.

The German Government, November 3, officially granted permission to 15,000 Transvaal Boers to trek through the Kalahari Desert to territory in German Southwest Africa.

According to the London Daily Express, Holland has expressed a willingness to purchase on behalf of Mr. Krueger for the exiled Boers a portion of German Southwest Africa.

Russia has found a bandit republic in Manchuria.

President McKinley is said to have offered the directorship of the bureau of engraving and printing, to Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen.

A conspiracy to rob soldiers has been unearthed at the Presidio in California. Unscrupulous army clerks and merchants are fleeing the invalided men having pay coming to them.

San Francisco's new gas and electric street lamps consist of a bell shaped globe of clear glass, unobstructed by any metal frame and surmounted with a porcelain dome of pure white.

John Hays Hammond, the mining expert, recently of Pretoria, has gone to Cripple Creek to investigate the Stratton Independence mine, which was sold to English investors for \$15,000,000.

The New York board of police commissioners, November 19, ordered charges preferred against Inspector Adam A. Cross and Captain John B. Herlin, and practically turned them over to the mercy of their accusers.

The censorship of Manila was removed November 15. General MacArthur, however, has issued directions to the cable companies ordering them to furnish him with a copy of all press dispatches.

As a result of the recent devastation of Port Limon, Costa Rica, by fire, President Yglesias has issued a decree by which all fire insurance companies are prohibited from doing business in Costa Rica.

The bark Gayhead had a disastrous voyage to the North. Deaths from scurvy caused an exodus of frightened sailors, and those who remained on board were discharged with a single dollar each.

The New York Stock Exchange seal of the late Charles C. Goff was sold on the 14th instant for \$46,500, a new record, and a rise of \$11,500 since last month. After the sale \$47,500 was offered for it.

There is a movement on foot in the States to establish an American national gallery. The President is in favor of it.

The jewels seized in New York and believed to be the Maximilian jewels, are the property of Mrs. Peter Gay of the City of Mexico. Their value is \$6,000, and not \$50,000, as appraised by the smugglers.

A telegram from Rome, November 15, says: A rumor is current in Rome that the illness of the Czar is due to poisoning. It also states the intention was to poison the Empress also, but she was not affected.

The famous marble palace built on Fifth avenue, New York, by the late A. T. Stewart, will be torn down. No other structure will be built. The land will be held for speculative purposes.

More than \$20,000,000 in gold dust and bullion came out of Alaska. British Columbia, Northwest territory, Washington, Idaho and Oregon, between January 1 and October 24 of this year, Alaska Indians are in dire straits.

Hundreds along the Yukon are dying of consumption. So many were ill last summer that they were unable to dry fish enough to last the tribes through the winter.

Thirty-two bodies of victims of the Monticello disaster have been recovered and identified. The Monticello's miscellaneous cargo, which washed ashore for miles, is being held by finders for exorbitant salvage.

The Paris Petit Journal contends that army secrets are now at the mercy of international spies, owing to changes made by the Marquis Gallier in the Ministry of War, and placing the information bureau under the detective department.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, in speaking said that the wealth of the Transvaal would have to bear part of the South African expenses. It is understood the Government has already borrowed £8,000,000 from the Bank of England.

The Indiana counties of Lake, Porter, Stark and Laporte may within the next year or two become permanent trucking grounds of many Transvaalers and Free Staters. Invitation has been extended them and agents may be sent on to arrange for colonization.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled. There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

BEAUTIFULSKIN

Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair
Produced by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chaffings, or for free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP AT ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXKON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE		
Three Second-Hand Double Drays.		
Two Second-Hand Single Drays.		
Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons.		
Four Second-Hand Express Wagons.		
All kinds Second-Hand Buggies.		
All kinds Second-Hand Harness.		
PRICES BELOW REASONABLE.		

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at

AUCTION

when you can get a standard make

from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR

\$10 Wheels!

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial

Fertilizers.

AS CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,530,000.
Total reinsurance 107,530,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000.
Total reinsurance 43,830,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD., Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are prepared to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 4 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 27.
U. S. Army transport Almond Branch, Anderson, from Portland and Seattle to Manila with supplies (called for orders).
Stmr. James Macke, Tuleit, from Hana, Maui.

Wednesday, November 28.
Stmr. Wadaka, G. C. G. from Waimea. Schr. Pundia Adele, Ditz, from Elele. Gas. Schr. I. I. Ise, Townsend, from Kona.

Am. bk. Hunter, McNeil, from San Francisco, 23 days.
Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stige, from Bremen, 14 days.

U. S. S. Katherine, Saunders, from San Francisco, 29 days. Off port.
O. S. S. Mariposa, Houdette, from San Francisco, November 22.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, November 27.
P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for China and Japan.
U. S. A. Transport Sheridan, Pierce, for Manila.

Gas. Schr. Surprise, Nystrom, for Nawiliwili, Elele, Koloa, Waimea, Makawili and Kekaha.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Lahaina, Kona and Kau.

Stmr. Mikahala, Peterson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Makawili, Waimea and Kekaha.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Hanalei, Ahukini, Anahola and Keali.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Elele and Hanalei.

Stmr. Kinau, Parker, for Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Lane, for Kahului and way ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, for Pauahau, Okaia, Kula, Laupahoehoe and Papaioa.

U. S. A. Transport Almond Branch, Anderson, for Manila. Called here for orders.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Nihau, Nov. 28.—F. E. Greenwell, Miss Jones, Waiau and 3 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. Waialeale, Nov. 28.—W. G. Taylor, E. McClelland and 6 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, Nov. 28.—Honolulu: W. H. Bailey and wife, Miss M. H. Bailey and maid, C. Bolte, Ben Bruns, Chas. E. Bryant, Capt. B. F. Chapman, J. K. Farley, C. H. B. Fowler, E. T. Hall, Mrs. C. Hede-mann and child, F. Hueston and wife, Miss M. Jamieson, T. S. Kay, Jas. Kidwell, Prof. Koebel and wife, Master Koebel, Fergus, F. MacWille, Miss H. McCarthy, A. H. McChesney, Mrs. M. McNamara, H. J. Nolle, Mrs. E. Peck, Miss E. Peck, Miss M. Peck, Miss S. Peck, Miss Poston, T. B. Richards and wife, A. Robinson, J. G. Rothwell, W. R. Spalding and wife, A. A. Trueblood, C. M. Walton, wife and son, Miss L. Ward, Alex. Young.

Departed.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 27.—R. E. Maynard, Miss Mabel Couper, J. C. Wilson, Father John, E. B. Beard, Miss Beard, Father Victor, James Cowan, W. A. Wall, Miss Taylor, R. Dallet, J. P. Phillips, P. E. E. Smith, Englehart, Father Reault, H. Wilkerson, Miss K. Leikekani, C. Mel-necke, Mrs. W. Davis, Y. Hirokami, Mrs. J. Kane.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, November 27.—Charles Hapai, Kookiwi, Mrs. Nawahi, Miss Korkman, J. A. McCandless, E. N. Boukofsky, J. B. Collins, C. Buffett, G. S. Boyre, R. H. Long, Mrs. Okamura, H. Okamura, Miss G. J. McCarty, Father Maxime, Father Ulrich, Victor Hitchcock, J. J. Sullivan, G. Robinson, A. Lidgate and wife, J. Bonner, Mrs. E. Lidgate, Adam Lindsay, H. Huro, Mrs. Albert Horner and son, A. G. Ser-rao, Mrs. Pritchard, Captain Ahlborn, H. P. King.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the committee, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the most pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office any dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N. in Charge.

The Flow of Gold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The sub-treasury yesterday paid out \$2,299,000 on checks drawn for Australian gold deposited in the San Francisco assay office. Of this sum \$300,000 was paid over the counter, the remainder through the clearing house. Seattle assay office checks were cashed in the sum of \$55,894 and payments upon bonds converted or redeemed were \$73,722. Currency of the value of \$300,000 was deposited with the sub-treasury for transfer to New Orleans.

It is expected the fight between General Miles and Adjutant General Corbin will be renewed by the issuance of a bulletin by the latter officer publishing certain information from General Chaffee praising the American soldiers in China. Miles is incensed at the action of Corbin in announcing over his own signature information from Chaffee, the nature being such as to cast discredit upon Miles. Army officers say General Corbin clearly overstepped the bounds of his authority in making such an inquiry at this time. The subject was one which did not concern him and he had no right under any system of military inquiry to send a cablegram to General Chaffee in his own responsibility. General Miles' friends say that General Chaffee's reply is not so satisfactory as General Corbin imagines. The text may be construed as a commendation of the men of the battery.

The rebel forces at Buena Ventura have been completely crushed by the Colombian troops, which captured two cannon and two generals. General Abasco, the governor of Panama, personally directed the operations from on board the British steamship Taboga, seized by the Colombian authorities and saved the situation there.

Perry Belmont has withdrawn from Tammany Hall.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IS NOT YET READY

WIRELESS telegraphic communication between the Islands of Hawaii and Molokai is now an actual fact, and the manager of the system, Mr. J. C. Cross, and his corps of experts are busy completing the system between the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Lanai, and Molokai. The system will be considered later, and Little Lanai will be the last link in the chain.

The system which was formerly situated at Kaimulani on this Island is now being moved to Wailuku, some distance down the hill and, as a result, the connection between Molokai and this Island is now perfect. It is known that the whole system will be in perfect working order in a few days, and it is impossible for anybody to say anything definite in this regard at present. There is much that has to be done. There is one thing, however, which is certain, and that is that the matter is past the experimental stage, and we are satisfied that in a very short time it will be the message-carrying system of the world.

Manager Cross was asked concerning the probable cost of sending a message by wireless telegraphy from this to any of the other Islands where the system is in operation.

You can send a message from this Island to Molokai now, if you like," said Mr. Cross. "I can't say exactly what it would cost, for the directors have not yet decided on any rate, but it would not be more than ten cents per word."

Mr. Cross was asked if he thought wireless telegraphy would be so perfect that it would be possible to telegraph from San Francisco to Honolulu before it would be possible to accomplish the laying of the cable. "Considering the rapid progress which has already been made in the science of wireless telegraphy," answered Mr. Cross, "such a thing would not be at all impossible, notwithstanding the skepticism which exists in regard to wireless telegraphy. In two or three years, in my opinion, people will be wondering how they ever got along without the system. There is one thing absolutely certain, and that is that the matter is past the experimental stage, and we are satisfied that in a very short time it will be the message-carrying system of the world."

HOLD UP ON IRON MOUNTAIN

Bandits Stop the Cannon Ball Express and Get Little.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—News was received here tonight of the holding-up of the Iron Mountain cannon-ball express train, bound north, at Gifford, Ark., a few miles this side of Malvern Junction. The hold-up occurred at 7:30 o'clock and was participated in by half a dozen men.

The bandits had built a huge bonfire on the track, undoubtedly figuring that it would cause the engineer to bring the train to a standstill. He, however, fearing an attempted robbery, opened the throttle and sought to push through the obstruction. Several ties of which the fire was made, caught in the pilot and soon brought the train to a stop. Instantly three masked men ordered the engineer and firemen to leave the engine at once. Another robber went to the side of the car, halted the conductor and ordered him to remain inside. Each order was obeyed. While the four robbers were standing guard and occasionally firing a shot to frighten the passengers, their two accomplices entered the express car and ordered Messenger Samuel R. Avery to "step aside or get to the other corner." The large safe was charged five times with dynamite, each explosion making a terrific noise and tearing off portions of the car. A large hole was bored into the door of the safe, but an entrance could not be effected.

The robbers finally announced that they had no more dynamite and then they gave up the task of forcing open the door. Then, picking up the local express box and several packages, they ran to their horses, which had been hitched near by, and rode rapidly away. No attempt was made to disturb or molest the passengers, except for an occasional shot at an inquisitive passenger who peered out of a car window.

The Sheriff of Hot Springs county organized a posse and started at once in pursuit of the robbers. The train crew say the bandits are amateurs, as they went at their work in a bungling fashion. All wore masks.

The train men say the small box carried off by the robbers contained about \$500. It is positively known that the robbers secured several sacks of silver coin containing \$90.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The cannon-ball train on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad which was held up by masked men at Gifford, three miles from Malvern, Ark., last night, reached here at 10 a. m. today. Sam R. Avery, the express messenger who was injured in the attempt to dynamite through the safe on the express car, was the only one of the crew who came through with the train. He is not seriously injured, though his face was badly cut by flying splinters. The messenger could not tell just how much the robbers got, but thought the amount was small. The damaged express car was left at Little Rock.

The large safe, which was subjected to five explosions of dynamite, to yield up its strong box, was brought to St. Louis. In all its exterior portions and its cement coating, it is a complete wreck. The interior casing against which the strong box rests, however, is intact, although battered and twisted out of shape. Another charge of dynamite would have made all the funds in the box accessible.

Officials at the headquarters of the Pacific Express Company would make no statement as to the amount of money taken by the robbers, except to say it was small. Only the way safe was broken open.

General Manager Harding, of the Iron Mountain and General Superintendent L. A. Fuller, of the Pacific Express Co., today issued a joint circular offering \$300 reward for the arrest and conviction of each person engaged in the hold-up and robbery. The circular also states that the Pacific Express Co. will pay ten percent of the moneys recovered and returned to it if they were stolen from the express car Wednesday night, the reward to go to the persons who actually return the moneys, but no portion of it to go to persons engaged in the robbery.

THE ROBBERS SURROUNDED.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22.—The masked men who held up a passenger train on the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad near Gifford last night, are surrounded by a sheriff's posse three miles from Gifford. The robbers are barricaded in a cabin and refuse to surrender. Reinforcements are hurrying to the aid of the posse.

APACHE KID KILLED AT LAST

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—A special to the Globe Democrat from El Paso, Texas, says that President Joseph P. Smith of the Mormon church, who has arrived there accompanied by O. A. Woodruff and Dr. Seymour after a tour among the colonies in Mexico, reports the killing of the notorious Apache Kid in the recent Indian raid at Colonia Parabeo. Mr. Woodruff was one of the party that rescued the retreating Indians and assisted at the burial of the kid. Among these was one apparently the leader and who is now positively identified as the notorious Apache Kid. Mr. Woodruff said they will put in an application for the reward offered for him in the United States.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Hoyt, the playwright, is dead.
Dawson is rid of the smallpox.
Sugar—raw, firm but quiet; refined, steady.

The late storm swept over the entire California coast.
Bands of Chinese robbers are plundering Manchuria.

J. J. McGraw of Baltimore is the latest baseball magnate.
The National Irrigation Congress is in session at Chicago.

The Ministers' discredit the decree banishing Prince Tuan.
Population of Missouri, 1,650,270, as against 1,239,600 in 1890.

Von Waldersee has sent a column of Germans to the great wall.
The transport Indiana was not damaged by grounding on a shoal.

Stanford Alumni demand an investigation of Dr. Ross' enforced resignation.
The Duke of Manchester, who married Miss Zimmerman, will enter a Cincinnati club.

The Reichstag approves the Kaiser's Chinese policy, as do the federated governments.
Efforts will be made to bring about a closer enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.

It is denied that the Indians who were on the warpath in Mexico came from San Carlos.
Governor Beckham of Kentucky has been married to Miss Jeanne Raphael.

Fugua of Owensboro.
Capt. W. M. Meredith of Illinois has been made chief of the bureau of engraving and printing.

J. F. Tucker, son of an Omaha street car magnate, is in jail at Chicago, a self-confessed burglar.
Safe-breakers at Tehama, Cal., were discovered by a barkeeper, who opened fire on them, forcing them to flee.

Claude Chittenden, a gambler, was killed in a disorderly house at San Francisco by Percy Sewell, aged nineteen.
The 400 men who sat at a chamber of commerce dinner at Delmonico's lately represented nearly one billion dollars.

Storm victims of La Grange, Tenn., have sent out an appeal for help. The town is in ruins and the inhabitants destitute.

Akkipay, a renegade priest, and now a rebel leader, writes to Manila for election news, and shows no signs of giving up.

Twelve robbers tried to get into a bank vault at Delaware Ohio, but their dynamite could not open it. They escaped without loot.

One thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the burning of the plant at Red Wing of the Minnesota Stone-ware Company.

Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes, has reported at Peking and has been made a volunteer aide on General Chaffee's staff.

George H. Phillips, aged thirty-two, has cornered the corn crop at Chicago, and may force a settlement at 60 cents, a figure that will reap nearly a million for him.

General Macabobos, a former Filipino chief, is preparing to start in pursuit of Aguinaldo with 100 picked natives. The belief is supposed to be in Northern Luzon.

J. Fletcher Shera, a New York stockbroker, has been arrested at the instance of General Daniel E. Sickles for stealing \$10,000 given him for the purchase of securities.

The British warship Phasant is being rushed from Esquimaut to Panama owing to the seizure of a British ship by the Colombian rebels. The terms will follow.

Engene Zimmerman, the Cincinnati millionaire, has called his son-in-law, the Duke of Manchester, to come to America, where Zimmerman will set him up in business.

Experts at work on the books of the German National Bank at Newport, Ky., have so far found a shortage of \$195,000 in the accounts of Frank M. Brown, the missing cashier.

A dispatch to the Temps from Rome says the Pope visited the Basilica of St. Peter and experienced such fatigue that he had to take to his bed. It is further claimed that he fainted twice.

At the session of the Italian chamber of deputies the minister of marine said the Italian troops in China did their duty without participating in the excesses which they justly deplored.

Generals MacArthur, Grant and Bates are tired of the war in the Philippines and ask to be relieved. Staff generals from the War Department may relieve them—Examiner Special.

The large British steamships Indra and Indrapur and two others of similar size, will run between Portland and Asiatic ports. Each vessel has a carrying capacity of about 9,500 tons.

About 5,000 men have struck in the Penrhyn quarries because the management refused to install a dismissed over-loader. Lord Penrhyn closed the quarries. Violence is feared, and troops are on hand.

Monitor No. 8, formerly known as the Comber, has been re-named the Nevada. The State authorities want the name of their commonwealth to attach to a battleship, and declined the tendering of the name.

The torpedo-boat Blakely and De Long have been launched at South Boston. The Blakely is named after the commander of the fighting ship Wasp in the war of 1812. The other is named after De Long of Arctic fame.

CONGRESS IN SHORT SESSION

Views of Representative Steele of Indiana on the Outlook.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Representative George W. Steele of Indiana, a member of the House Ways and Means committee, is quoted in a Tribune special from Washington as saying of the views of the approaching short session: "I express my personal judgment only when I say that it would be a good thing for Congress to take action toward materially reducing the number and amount of taxes being paid by the people under the present revenue act."

"I do not think there is much doubt concerning the passage of the ship subsidy bill during this session. The intention is to get this measure before the House as early as possible. It is a bill that ought certainly to pass."

"Under present conditions, I am not inclined to favor the establishment of an army of 100,000 as is being advocated in certain sections. Under the present law we have from 63,000 to 65,000 men. That is quite a large army. Now, when the conditions become such that an army of that size is not needed, we could easily reduce the number. I am not in favor of a permanent army of 100,000 just now, because I want to ascertain before I vote on the subject just how many men we are likely to need when the army in Porto Rico has been reduced, when troops have been withdrawn from Cuba and when the war in the Philippines resolves itself into some tangible form or is concluded and guerrilla warfare is stopped."

"I think that the bill providing for a reapportionment, so as to regulate the membership of the House in accordance with the increase of population, will be passed. Some states under this law will no doubt suffer, while others will benefit."

"I do not think that the subject of decreased Southern representation as a separate matter will be considered at this session. There is no time for the decision of that problem during a short session."

Spread of the Plague.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 22.—In connection with the plague, Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, has proclaimed that all the east coast ports of South Africa between the Tenth and Fortieth parallels are infected.

Representative Hopkins of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on census, expressed the opinion that there would be no decided effort during the next session of Congress to decrease the Congressional representation of the Southern States because of the disfranchisement of negroes. He said that in all probability the subject would be discussed, but he thought that upon the whole the committee would favor the plan of basing representation upon the number of inhabitants.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of S. L. Kamaka, deceased, by order of Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same (with proper vouchers, if any exist), duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of C. F. Peterson, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

SUSAN K. KAMAKA, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of S. L. Kamaka, deceased.

Dated Honolulu, November 7, 1900.
2228—Nov. 9, 16, 23, 30.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.

(Signed):
P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.

(Signed):
P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.

(Signed):
P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.

(Signed):
P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.

(Signed):
P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.

(Signed):
P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

BY AUTHORITY.

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSE.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 707, Chapter 55 of the Penal Laws of 1897, one Awa License for each District of the several Islands will be sold at Public Auction between the 1st and 7th day of December, 1900, each license to be for the term of One Year from the 1st day of January, 1901.

The upset price will be as follows:
For the District of Honolulu \$1,000.00
For the District of Hilo 500.00
For the District of Waikuku 500.00
For the District of Lahaina 250.00
For each other District 100.00

The Licenses for the Districts of Honolulu, Ewa and Waianae, Waialua, Koolauloa and Koolapoaka, on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Capitol on Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1900.

Those for the Islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands, upon such day and date within the limit fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their Deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by poster in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent of the amount of the successful bid will be required on the fall of the hammer, said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days from the day of sale.

(Signed) THEO. F. LANSING, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu, Nov. 12th, 1900.

2228—3t—Nov. 13-20-30.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiffs, vs. C. N. Ragsdale, defendant.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon C. N. Ragsdale, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before said Circuit Court at the January term thereof, to be held at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on Wednesday, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiff, should not be awarded to it pursuant to the tenor of its annexed petition.

And you are further commanded to, and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal.) the Fourth Circuit, at South Hilo, Hawaii, this 22d day of September, 1900.

(Signed): DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

2218—Jan. 2.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Bertha St. Clair vs. John St. Clair, Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii,